HV
5072
.B7
1897

Weapons for Temperance Warfare

BY BELLE M. BRAIN

The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds

—2 Cor. 10 : 4

178
B731w

BOOK 178.B731W c.1
BRAIN # WEAPONS FOR TEMPERANCE
WARFARE

3 9153 00063281 2

47-53
85

WEAPONS

FOR

TEMPERANCE WARFARE

SOME PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

FOR USE IN

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, AND CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNIONS.

BY

BELLE M. BRAIN,

AUTHOR OF "FUEL FOR MISSIONARY FIRES."

"Fight the drink! Fight it, fight it wherever we find it, fight it in the social circle, fight it in the dram-shop, fight it at home, fight it abroad. I expect to my dying day to fight the drink with every lawful weapon."—JOHN B. GOUGH.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

Copyrighted, 1897, by
United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston.

All Rights Reserved.

Electrotyped by C. J. Peters & Son.
Presswork by F. H. Gilson Co.
Boston, Mass.

TO

Frances E. Willard,

"The Best Loved Woman in America,"

Whose Message to Temperance Committees on the following page suggested the preparation of it,

This Little Volume

Is Affectionately Dedicated.

BELLE M. BRAIN.

Springfield, Ohio,
Jan. 21, 1897.

The Cottage, Reigate, England,
August 22, 1896.

To the Members of Temperance Committees.

Beloved younger Brothers and Sisters —

Only a clear brain can think God's thoughts after him.

Only a steady hand can glorify the divine Carpenter by faithful industry.

Only a heart unhurried by artificial stimulants can be loyal in its love toward Christ and humanity.

I beseech you to be incessant and ingenious in your efforts to teach total abstinence for the sake of Head, Hand, and Heart; and to take as your watchwords

HOME PROTECTION,
and
THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST BE DESTROYED.

Yours in the purpose to glorify God in our bodies and our spirits, which are his.

Frances E. Willard.

A part of the matter in the following pages has appeared in the columns of THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES. *The author desires to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy of the publisher in allowing it to be reprinted.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES
A Plea for Temperance Teaching	9
Encouragements to Temperance Work	11
Pledge-signing	14
What shall We Teach?	16
The Devotional Service of the Temperance Meeting	17
Temperance Budgets	24
Sketches of Noted Temperance Workers	31
Our Foreign Mail	34
Sharp-shooting	35
Quotations	40
Facts and Figures	47
Scripture Problem	53
Conversations	56
A Quiz on Alcohol	57
Drinking, and Positions of Trust	60
The Opinions of some Great People	61
A Temperance Pow-Wow	63
Personal Reminiscences of Temperance Workers	64
Two-Minute Talks on Temperance	64
Surprise Meeting	65
Sermon with Hidden Text	66
From our Watch-Tower	66

PAGES

Temperance Contests 67
Original Stories and Poems 67
Temperance Anecdotes 68
Traditions about Alcohol 68
Temperance Catechisms 68
Simple Experiments with Alcohol 69
Titles for Temperance Papers 75
An Evening with John B. Gough 81
"The Wicked Company of the Man Wonderful in the House Beautiful." — An Allegory 83
A Palaver about Africa and the Liquor Traffic 85
A Lesson in Temperance History 97
Alcohol Unmasked 98
An Evening with the W. C. T. U. 100
Wanted! A Picture 101
Wanted! A Story 102
Lists of Books, Leaflets, etc. 103

WEAPONS FOR TEMPERANCE WARFARE.

A PLEA FOR TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

A WELL-KNOWN temperance worker, who was asked to address a Sabbath-school, desired to bring out the fact that the drunkards of the future must come from the ranks of the boys of to-day. "Boys," he said, "these men all around us, on the street, in the stores, in this church, are growing older every day, and sooner or later they will die. Who will take their places and be the men then?" A moment's pause, and then came the answer, "We boys."

"Very true, very true. Now, boys, you have all seen men who drink too much, — drunkards, we call them. They are growing old too, and will die. Now who will take their places, and be the drunkards after awhile?" Promptly came the answer, "We boys!"

The thoughtless answer startled the whole school. Could it be possible that any of these bright boys would become drunkards? Alas, yes! The record of the past makes it reasonably certain that many of the boys in the classes of our Sabbath-schools, as well as in the ranks of our young people's societies, will come under the power of the drink demon. It

is stated on reliable authority that nine-tenths of the criminals were once Sabbath-school children, and also that nine-tenths of all the crime is the result of intemperance. Of forty-six men in the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, forty (that is eighty-eight per cent), were once attendants at Sabbath-school. On the other hand, it is quite impossible to estimate the vast number that have been saved from a life of crime and intemperance by the restraining power of the Sabbath-school: only eternity will reveal this.

These facts stand as great, unanswerable arguments in favor of strong and faithful temperance teaching and temperance work in the Sabbath-school and the young people's societies. It is a case where "an ounce of prevention is worth" more than "a pound of cure." John B. Gough says, "Prevention is better than cure. It is worth a life effort to lift a man from degradation. To prevent his fall is far better." And Dwight L. Moody, out of his very large experience, says, "I have been working a good deal with drinking men, and I think the rest of my work will be with the young. Once in a while a drunkard may stand up for a time and keep away from the cup; but it takes all his strength and all his time to fight against the habit. It is a good deal better to begin when you are young, and never get the habit fostered in you."

Thanks to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, temperance teaching in the public schools is compulsory in almost all States of the Union. Would

it not be well if temperance teaching were compulsory in all our Sabbath-schools and young people's societies, being enforced by the law of humanity and Christian love?

"I took a piece of plastic clay,
And idly fashioned it one day;
And as my fingers pressed it still,
It moved and yielded to my will.

"I came again when days were past —
The bit of clay was hard at last;
The form I gave it still it bore,
But I could change that form no more.

"I took a piece of living clay,
And gently formed it day by day;
And moulded with my power and art
A young child's soft and yielding heart.

"I came again when years were gone —
It was a man I looked upon;
He still that early impress wore,
And I could change him never more."

* * *

ENCOURAGEMENTS TO TEMPERANCE WORK.

THE evil of intemperance is such a giant evil and seems to grow in power with such rapidity, that many a Christian worker engages in the warfare against it simply from a sense of duty, with little hope of accomplishing anything, and with an utter lack of faith

in God's power to overthrow it. But God can overthrow it, and will in his own good time.

God works out his will in this earth through human instrumentality, and he has from time to time, especially during this nineteenth century, raised up human instruments and endued them with great power, and these have wrought a mighty change in the world's views on the temperance question and in the world's customs in regard to drinking spirituous liquors. One has only to study the condition of things at the beginning of this century and compare it with the condition of things now, to realize how great is the change that has taken place. (Read "Fifty Years Ago," Walter Besant; also "The Great Social Change," Chapter I. in "The Blue Ribbon," by Kimball.)

Study the work of Dr. Benjamin Rush (a signer of the Declaration of Independence), of Dr. Lyman Beecher, Father Mathew, John B. Gough, Frances E. Willard, Francis Murphy, the women of the Crusade, and a host of others, scarcely "lesser lights," and see with what tremendous power they have labored against the liquor traffic, and how great the results of their work have been. Father Mathew himself, between the years of 1838 and 1842, secured five million pledges in Ireland alone, one result of which was that the consumption of liquor fell from 11,595,536 gallons in 1838 to 5,290,650 gallons in 1842, a decrease of over 6,000,000 gallons.

It is well to remember that other giant evils have been put down, other great reforms have been ac-

complished — evils that men said were too deeply rooted ever to be cast out, reforms that men said were too great ever to be effected. Dr. Crafts, Superintendent of the National Reform Bureau, says: "In my lifetime (and I am not by any means an old man yet) FIVE giant evils that men said were here to stay, have been put down, and two more are so nearly accomplished that we may almost say SEVEN great reforms have been effected. Slavery, duelling, the lottery, the spoils system (civil service reform), and polygamy, have been blotted out of the land; while the secret ballot, doing away with the selling of votes, and temperance instruction in the public schools, teaching the children and youth the evil and poisonous effects of the use of alcohol, have been adopted in almost all the States of the Union."

If these great reforms have been effected, so can others. Take courage, then, brave workers, and take up this warfare for "God, and Home, and Native Land," with renewed vigor, remembering that God rules, and "Christ must reign, till he hath put ALL enemies under his feet;" and that "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds."

"Freighted with love our Temperance Ship,
Around the world shall sail;
Take heart and hope, dear mariners, —
God's errands never fail."

— WHITTIER.

PLEDGE-SIGNING.

"Let no man tell me that he is safe enough, that he has no occasion to take the pledge, that he is above temptation."

FATHER MATHEW.

Every Sabbath-school and every young people's society should endeavor to secure a total abstinence pledge from each of its members. And the pledge-signing need not stop with the members, but may be extended to their relatives, friends, and all whom they can reach in any way. In some schools and societies pledge-cards are signed and kept by the individual signer, and the names placed in a record book by the secretary of the school or by the chairman of the temperance committee. Another way is to place the names on a large "roll of honor" which hangs in a conspicuous place on the wall.

Public schools in Belgium have a custom which might be copied to advantage by our Sabbath-schools and societies in this country. They celebrate what is called "pledge-taking day," when the "school is decked with flowers, and the pupils are in holiday attire. Local officers, clergymen, and parents are invited to the ceremony. Children from the age of twelve years are asked to pledge themselves to abstain from the use of liquor until they are twenty, when it is found they do not want to drink."

Pledge-signing among children is greatly needed. It is stated on good authority that there are over a hundred thousand drunkards in the country who are

boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty years. The writer has herself known a number of cases of little children, both boys and girls, in the public schools, so under the influence of liquor as to be unable to do the work required of them.

Men, women, and children should all be total abstainers, not only for the sake of others, but for their own sakes, and signing the pledge has been a safeguard to thousands of souls. So deceptive, so insidious, so powerful a foe is alcohol, that no man dare say he is safe. Dr. Crafts says: "It is foolish egotism to say you are too strong to be overcome by that mocker who has conquered such giants as Webster, Pitt, Burns, and Poe."

There is only one safe way, and that is to stand pledged to

> "Clasp the teeth and not undo 'em
> To suffer wet damnation to run thro' 'em."

But, as Axel Gustafson so wisely says: "We want the abstinence that is voluntarily imposed upon himself by man, under the serious conviction that intoxicating drinks are evil." Therefore let every crusade against liquor be accompanied by a campaign of intelligent instruction concerning the whole subject, and every effort to secure total abstinence pledges be preceded by strong and effective temperance teaching.

WHAT SHALL WE TEACH?

"It may be well to make a nearer acquaintance with alcohol. Presenting himself as he does under the character of a benefactor-general to our much suffering race, under all circumstances and conditions, 'in joyance and in high tides, in weeping and in woe,' it becomes us to take his measure, to familiarize ourselves with his changes of apparel which are as parti-colored as the rainbow; to take note of his deeds, history, and character; to trace his pedigree; and, in brief, to analyze him from centre to skin." — JOHN GUTHRIE, M.A., D.D.

TEMPERANCE teaching may be made very bright and attractive. It should be in many different lines and accomplished by using a great variety of plans. There is an abundance of most excellent literature on the subject. Let us teach —

1. The history and nature of alcohol and alcoholic drinks, calling into use simple chemical experiments.

2. The effect of alcoholic drinks on the human system and its various organs, making use of simple experiments and of the admirable plates and charts that have been prepared for this purpose.

3. The failure of alcohol to cure disease, to help us to endure cold and heat, to sustain us under either physical or mental exertion, or to prolong life.

4. The dangers of moderate drinking; the fearful growth of the appetite for liquor; the great difficulty of breaking the habit once formed; the danger of using liquor in food or as medicine.

5. The poverty, crime, insanity, immorality, and disease that result from the use of alcohol and alcoholic drinks.

6. The enormous and extravagant expenditure of money caused by the liquor traffic.

7. The history of the temperance movement and the lives of the great temperance leaders.

8. What is going on now in the world, both at home and abroad, from a temperance standpoint.

9. The opposition of the liquor traffic to the spread of the gospel.

10. Our duty and responsibility concerning the temperance question.

* * *

PLANS AND PROGRAMMES FOR TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

THE DEVOTIONAL SERVICE OF THE TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE devotional service of a temperance meeting, — the Scripture lesson, the prayer, the music, — must receive most careful attention, for they are most important elements in making a meeting both attractive and effective. A bright and powerful Scripture lesson will hold interested attention; prayers for real needs and praise for real blessings will find an echo in all hearts; and every leader knows the winning power of hymns wisely chosen and well sung.

* *

PRAYER. — Have short, earnest prayers for a blessing on this special meeting; for our land, that it may

be delivered from the liquor power; for the children, that they may grow up pure, and strong to resist evil; for the young people, that their influence may always be on the right side; for those that are enslaved by their appetite for drink; and especially for any who are striving to throw off the yoke and do better. Do not pray just because it is the proper thing to do, but pray because our God hears and answers prayer, and because this heavy-laden sin-cursed world needs the blessings he is both able and willing to send.

* *

MUSIC. — The following are some of the most familiar Gospel Hymns that are especially adapted for use in temperance meetings: *Dare to do Right*, *Yield not to Temptation*, *Dare to be a Daniel*, *Throw out the Life-Line*, *Rescue the Perishing*, *What shall the Harvest be? Why not To-night? Where is My Boy To-night? Have You sought for the Sheep that have wandered? Sin no more*, *My Soul be on Thy Guard* See also the "White Ribbon Hymnal," published by the W. T. P. A., and the many excellent song-books published by the National Temperance Society. "Song Leaflets" are printed by the W. T. P. A. for fifteen cents a hundred; and "Temperance Lesson Leaves" (on the last page of which is a temperance hymn), by the National Temperance Society for fifty cents a hundred.

* *

SCRIPTURE LESSONS. — Make the Scripture lesson a feature of the programme. Use the Bible as the "sword of the Spirit," the "living and powerful

word of God." There is a great promise attached to the use of God's word in Isaiah 55 : 11. *Claim it.* There are many methods of using Scripture, many ways of presenting Bible truth. Try sometimes one, sometimes another.

* *

1. SINGLE TEXTS. — Sometimes a single text, followed by a few pointed remarks, will be an arrow sinking deep into some heart, and have greater power than a whole chapter read without any special aim.

Examples. — "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken." (*Hab.* 2 : 15.) We usually apply this to saloon-keepers, and all who make a business of selling liquor. We forget that it means *all* who give others drink : physicians who prescribe wines and liquors of various kinds for their patients, fathers who allow wine on their tables, using it themselves and giving it to their children, mothers who flavor their sauces, puddings, and mince-meat with brandy. This text should be carved on every side-board, printed on the title-page of every cook-book, and engraved on the lid of every medicine chest.

Or this : "Be not among wine bibbers ; among riotous eaters of flesh ; for the drunkard and glutton shall come to poverty ; and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags." (*Prov.* 23 : 20, 21.) Show by chart or pyramid how vast are the sums our nation spends for liquor and tobacco in comparison with other expenditures. (Such a chart may be purchased from the National Temperance Society.) Show by work-

ing out a problem on the blackboard, how the comparatively small sums that a drinking man spends for liquor every day rapidly count up into large amounts, and how in return he has nothing to show for it but a poverty-stricken home, a diseased body, a weakened mind, and perhaps a lost soul. (Such a problem may be found in the leaflet, "How a Smoker got a Home." Of course the sums here named are for tobacco, but it is equally true for liquor.) Present some statistics (see "Facts and Figures," p.47) showing how the drunkard does come to poverty, as Solomon says.

Still another text that can be so used is this: "Do thyself no harm." (*Acts* 16: 28.) Show how even moderate drinking ruins a man physically, mentally, spiritually.

* *

Read Proverbs 23: 29-32 in this way:

LEADER. — (*The Questions.*) "Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?"

SOCIETY. — (*The Answer.*) "They that tarry long at the wine: they that go to seek mixed wine."

PASTOR. — (*The Solemn Exhortation.*) "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

* *

The story of the Rechabites (*Jer.* 35) is very fascinating and full of good lessons. It is especially

nteresting in the light of recent discoveries which claim that the descendants of the Rechabites have been found in Arabia, proving that God has been faithful to these promises all through the ages.

* *

The story of Daniel and his companions (*Dan.* 1) is a good temperance lesson. To secure attention and rouse interest, let the leader say, "I am going to read you a temperance story. It is a story of four boys about fourteen years of age — all of them fine, manly young fellows, each of them a prince. They were carried away captive to a strange country, and given wine from the king's table; but they begged to be allowed to have water instead. Who were they, and where did they live?"

* *

BIBLE READINGS. — Let the leader select a number of passages, and ask different persons to read them when called for.

Examples. — Temperance Teachings of Solomon, the Wise Man — *Proverbs* 4:17; 20:1; 21:17; 23:20, 21; 23:29, 30, 31, 32. (*Proverbs* 31:4–7 is not given by Solomon, but is part of the "words of King Lemuel, the prophecy that his mother taught him.")

Warnings from Isaiah, the Temperance Prophet — *Isaiah* 5:11, 12; 5:22; 24:9; 28:1, 3; 28:7; 56:12.

Temperance Teachings of Paul the Apostle — *Romans* 14:21; 15:1. 1 *Corinthians* 5:11; 6:10.

Galatians 5 : 19–21. *Ephesians* 5 : 18. 1 *Timothy* 3 : 3; 3 : 8. *Titus* 1 : 7, 8; 2 : 2, 3.

* *

BIBLE TESTINGS. — *a.* Call for a list of the most noted total abstainers of the Bible (Samson, Samuel, John the Baptist, etc.). As the names are given, write them upon the blackboard, and spend a little time discussing the work and character of each one.

b. Either with or without previous notice call on the audience to give strong temperance texts from the Bible. If notice is given beforehand, ask each one to give the text that he considers the *strongest* temperance text in the Word of God, and tell why he so considers it.

c. Make a list of the most familiar texts on the subject of temperance. Write these texts on slips of paper, *without the reference*, and distribute them. Call for them by number, and after each one is read, ask the audience to name the book in which the text is found. Do not use too many texts; ten or twelve are sufficient.

TEXTS. — 1. "They shall not drink wine with a song; strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink it." (*Isa.* 24 : 9.)

2. "Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit." (*Eph.* 5 : 18.)

3. "For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty; and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags." (*Prov.* 23 : 21.)

4. "Now therefore beware, I pray thee, and drink

not wine nor strong drink, and eat not any unclean thing." (*Judges* 13:4.)

5. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." (*Prov.* 20:1.)

6. "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." (*Rom.* 14:21.)

7. "Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink." (*Isa.* 5:22.)

8. "Be not among wine bibbers." (*Prov.* 23:20.)

9. "Not given to wine." (1 *Tim.* 3:3.)

10. "Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, until wine inflame them." (*Isa.* 5:11.)

11. "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also." (*Hab.* 2:15.)

12. "Neither thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God." (1 *Cor.* 6:10.)

* *

For other help in the Scripture lessons see "Temperance Lesson Leaves;" "Temperance Bible Studies," by F. N. Peloubet, D.D.; "The Sunday-school Temperance Catechism," by Julia Colman; and "Temperance Hand Book for Speakers and Workers," by Julia Colman; all published by the National

Temperance Society. See also the "Bible Readings," published by the W. T. P. A.

* *

"So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." (*Isa.* 55 : 11.)

* * *

TEMPERANCE BUDGETS.

BUDGETS of temperance news may be made very bright and instructive. Such a budget may be published as a feature of one single programme, or it may be published many times, one number at each temperance meeting. Call it by any suitable name, such as "Temperance Times," "Temperance Advocate," "The Watchman," "The Bulletin," etc. Make it as attractive as possible in every way. Write it (if possible, typewrite it) on any convenient size of paper, and make covers of heavy cardboard, tied with ribbon, and decorated in either pen and ink or water-colors by any member of the society willing to consecrate a little artistic talent.

These budgets may be prepared in several different ways.

1. Appoint two editors, whose duty shall be to prepare the Budget and read it. In this case let the editors each take two turns in reading to avoid monotony.

THE

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

MARCH,
1897.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

BY THE

First Presbyterian Y.P.S.C.E.

2. Appoint one person editor, and let him call on different members for contributions. In reading let each contributor read his own production, the editor announcing the title, and introducing the author.

3. Some one class in the Sunday-School, or the temperance committee in the young people's society may be asked to prepare a budget, the teacher of the class, or chairman of the committee acting as editor.

Each budget should have one or more short editorials, a poem, several good articles, news about temperance, a short story, a column of short items, advertisements, and any novel and unique features the editors are bright enough to introduce. The tables of contents for four such budgets are given in the following pages. If you cannot secure the material called for, substitute something else. Material for preparing budgets may be found in the "Encyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition," Reid's "Temperance Encyclopædia," temperance books, biographies, pamphlets, leaflets, etc. Files of temperance papers are invaluable, containing a great variety of material. Send to the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, The Temple, Chicago, Ill.; to National Temperance Society and Publication House, 58 Reade Street, New York City; and to Miss Julia Colman, 47 Bible House, New York City, for catalogues of their publications. Illustrating the budget with a few appropriate pictures cut and pasted on its pages, will add to its interest and value.

The Temperance Advocate.

March, 1897.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. Editorials.
2. What is Going on in the World, from a Temperance Standpoint.
3. People You Should Know — Lady Henry Somerset. *a*
4. Alcohol — Is it "Aqua Vitae," or "Aqua Mortis?" *b*
5. Is It Nothing to You? (Poem.) *c*
6. A $200,000 Glass of Beer. *d*
7. The Story of Adam Ayles. *e*
8. Temperance Teachings of the "Wise Man."
9. The Law of Habit. *f*
10. A Chapter of Woes.
11. The Safety of the Never-Begin-er.
12. Advertisements.

a. See "Sketches of Temperance Workers," p. 31.

b. See Guthrie's *Temperance Physiology*.

c, *d*, and *f*. Leaflets. Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

e. Leaflet, "The Champion Sledger." National Temperance Society.

The Temperance Advocate.

June, 1897.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. Editorials.
2. From Our Watch-Tower.
3. People You Should Know — Hon. Neal Dow.[a]
4. Alcohol and the Cook-Book.
5. Farmer Jonathan's Decision on the Cider Question. (Poem.)[b]
6. Does Alcohol Help us to Endure Cold?[c]
7. "Smoke Stack" and "Beer Bottle" Escorts.
8. Temperance Testimonies from some Great Men.[d]
9. Jamaica Ginger.[e]
10. Alcohol the Foe of Missions.[f]
11. What Shall We Drink?
12. Turn on the Light.[g]

a. See "Sketches of Temperance Workers," p. 31.

b and *e*. Leaflets. National Temperance Society.

c. Guthrie's *Temperance Physiology*. Leaflets, "Ross, the Arctic Explorer," and "Alcohol and Cold." National Temperance Society.

d. See "Quotations," p. 40, and *Temperance Shot and Shell*.

f. "Drink Traffic and Foreign Missions," Vol. II., *Temperance in all Nations*.

g. Leaflet. Woman's Temperance Publishing Association.

The Temperance Advocate.

September, 1897.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. Editorials.
2. Behold What Rum hath Wrought!
3. Our Mysterious Enemy Unveiled.*a*
4. Two Pictures.*b*
5. Pen Pictures of some Noted Abstainers.*c*
6. A Bit of Advice from Robert J. Burdette.*d*
7. Temperance Testimony of Explorers in both Torrid and Frigid Zones.
8. Which Shall It Be? (Poem.)*f*
9. Freedom or Slavery?*g*
10. Shall Alcohol have a Place in Our Medicine Chests?
11. What It Costs.*h*
12. Moderate Drinking Dangerous.

a. *The Temperance Handbook for Speakers and Workers.*
b. Leaflet. "The Drinker's Thermometer," p. 6. W. T. P. A.
c. *Encyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition.*
d. See item, "Sharp-shooting," p. 35.
e. Guthrie's *Temperance Physiology.*
f, *g*, and *h*. Leaflets. W. T. P. A.

The Temperance Advocate.

December, 1897.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. Editorials.
2. Since Our Last Issue.
3. People You Ought to Know — Frances E. Willard.[a]
4. What I Lost by Signing the Pledge.[b]
5. Some Facts and Figures.
6. Temperance in the Turkish Empire.[c]
7. A Sermon on Malt.[d]
8. Alcohol, the Great Life-Destroyer.
9. What Can You and I do About It?
10. How John Stafford Bought His Home.
11. How About Root Beer?[e]
12. Ted's Christmas. (A Poem.)

a. *Glimpses of Fifty Years.*

b. See item 5, "Sharp-shooting," p. 35.

c. *Temperance in all Nations*, and *Encyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition.*

d. Leaflet, "The Student's Trick," National Temperance Society.

e. Leaflets, "The Root Beer Fraud" and "The Alcohol in Root Beer." National Temperance Society.

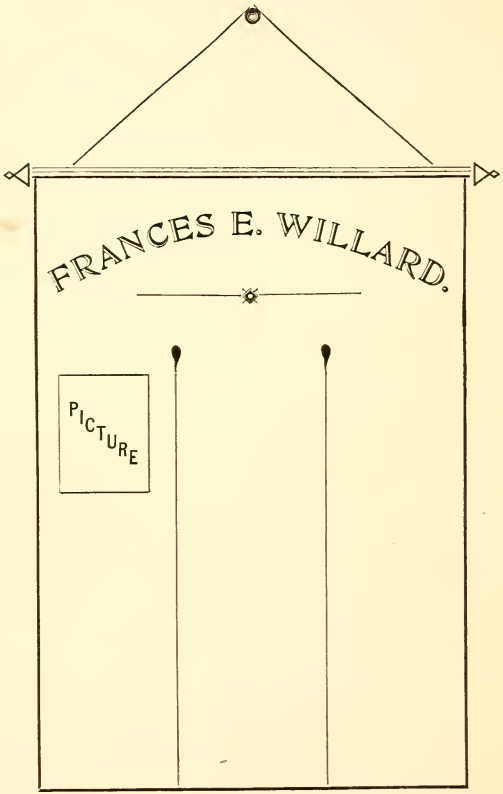
SKETCHES OF NOTED TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime."

CARLYLE says, "Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company. We cannot look, however imperfectly, upon a great man, without gaining something by him." Studying truly noble lives inspires in us a desire to imitate them, fills us with love and interest for the things they loved, and begets in us a desire to work as they have worked. Such study in temperance lines cannot fail to be followed by good results.

A plan that may, with profit, run through a series of temperance meetings, is to prepare a sketch of noted temperance workers. Write each sketch on a large sheet of heavy white cardboard, about twenty by twenty-seven inches, and divide it into two, three, or four columns, as the writer desires. Decorate the cardboard in any pleasing manner, and print the name of the subject of the sketch across the top. If possible, secure a picture of him (or her), and paste it near the top of the left-hand column.

These pictures may be found in papers or magazines; if you cut around the outline of the picture, leaving none of the original background around it, and paste it carefully on the cardboard, it will be


FRANCES E. WILLARD.
PICTURE

almost impossible to tell that it has not been printed there.

Pictures of the home, the workshop, etc., of the temperance worker, together with his (or her) autograph, might be cut and pasted in a similar manner, giving added interest to the sketch. Finish the whole with a narrow gilt moulding across the top and bottom, and tie ribbons by which to hang it.

The lives of the following men and women, as well as many others, deserve such study: —

Dr. Benjamin Rush,[a] the man who, "in this temperance war for independence, fired the opening 'shots heard 'round the world.'"

John B. Gough,[b] the "prince of platform orators," the "greatest leader of the world's greatest reform."

Frances E. Willard,[c] the "best-loved woman in the world."

Lady Henry Somerset,[d] President of the British Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Hon. Neal Dow,[e] that "grand old temperance hero," the originator of the "Maine Law."

Father Mathew,[f] the Apostle of Temperance.

Francis Murphy,[g] founder of the Blue Ribbon Movement.

REFERENCES.

a. See any encyclopædia; *The Temperance Century*, by Dr. Crafts; and Guthrie's *Temperance Physiology*.

b. Memorial number of *The Union Signal*, April 8, 1886; *Platform Echoes; Sunlight and Shadow, or, Gleanings from My Life Work; Autobiograpy and Personal Recollections of John B. Gough;* "Make Your Record Clean" (a tract with a picture of Gough).

c. Glimpses of Fifty Years (an autobiography of Frances E.

Willard); "Frances E. Willard," by Lady Henry Somerset (this article is illustrated by a large number of admirable pictures), *The Outlook*, issue of June 27, 1896.

d. *The Golden Rule* of April 7, 1892, and *The Outlook* for June 27, 1896, contain pictures of Lady Henry, Eastnor Castle and the Priory, Reigate, two of her homes.

e. See any encyclopædia; *Encyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition*. *The Golden Rule*, issue of June 16, 1892, contains a short sketch and a picture of Neal Dow.

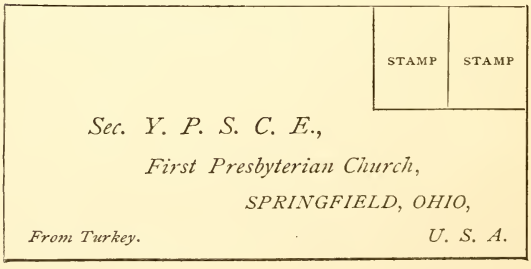
f. See *Encyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition*.

g. See *The Blue Ribbon*, by Kimball.

* * *

OUR FOREIGN MAIL.

APPOINT one or more "Round the World Temperance Missionaries" to make a journey around the world (imaginary, of course), and send letters to the meetings about the drinking customs of foreign countries, and the progress of the temperance movement. Make these letters seem as real as possible by enclosing them in large envelopes, properly addressed to the secretary of the society, and seal them. Can-



celled stamps from the country from which the letter is supposed to have come can easily be obtained; placed in proper position on the envelope, they will add to the interest. The letters should be as bright as possible and as true to fact. Many facts about temperance customs, and also about the great hindrance the liquor traffic is to missions, can be vividly impressed in this way.

REFERENCES.

Booklets. — "The Liquor Traffic in Western Africa;" "Round the World with the White Ribbon;" "Africa and the Drink Trade;" "A Tour Around the World Among the Temperance Brownies."

Books. — *Quotations on Drink and Missions*, see pp. 46, 47; *Temperance Shot and Shell; Encyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition; Temperance in All Nations.*

* * *

SHARP-SHOOTING.

Select a number of items, some very short, others longer. Copy them on cards and number them. To make the exercise effective, let it be just what the name suggests, — sharp-shooting. Call the items "shot," and those who take part "sharp-shooters." Distributing the shot several days before the meeting may have the effect of bringing some to the meeting who would not otherwise come and take part: but as some one is almost sure to be absent, keep a duplicate of each shot and the name of the one asked to read it. Carry the duplicate shot and the list of names to the meeting, and if any one is missing,

hand his shot to some one else. Call for the items in quick succession, by number.

1. A Massachusetts manufacturer, in payment of his seven hundred operatives, gave each one a crisp, new ten-dollar bill on Saturday night. Each bill was marked so that it could be recognized. By the Tuesday following, *four hundred and ten* of these seven hundred bills had been deposited in the banks by saloon-keepers.

2. The nation's drink bill for 1895, — $962,192,854.

3. Time is making great changes in temperance. About the time Columbus set out on his voyage of discovery, social custom in England did not allow the drinking of water, except as a penance. There was also a time when one might be a member of a temperance society, in good standing, on a pledge not to drink more than sixteen glasses of wine a day!

4. Song of the grape: —

> "Eat me, and I am food;
> Drink me, and I am poison."

5. The following speech was made at a temperance meeting by a reformed drunkard: —

"I have been thinking since I came into the meeting to-night about the *losses* I have met with since I signed the temperance pledge. I tell you there is not a man in the society that has lost more by stopping drink than I have. Wait a bit till I tell you what I mean. There was a nice job of work to be done in the shop to-day, and the boss called for me.

'Give it to Law,' says he; 'he's the best hand in the shop.'

"Well, I told my wife at supper-time, and she says, 'Why, Laurie, he used to call you the worst! You've lost your bad name, have n't you?'

"'That's a fact, wife,' say I; 'and it 't ain't all I 've lost in the last six months, either. I had poverty and wretchedness, and I 've lost them. I had an old ragged coat and a shockin' bad hat, and some waterproof boots that let the wet out at the toes as fast as they took it in at the heels. I 've lost *them*. I had a red face and a trembling hand, and a pair of shaky legs that gave me an awful tumble now and then. I had a habit of cursing and swearing, and I 've got rid of *that*. I had an aching head and a heavy heart, and, worse than all the rest, a guilty conscience. I thank God I 've lost them all!'

"Then I told my wife what *she* had *lost*. 'You had an old ragged gown, Mary,' say I, 'and you had trouble and sorrow, and a poor wretched home and plenty of heartaches, for you had a miserable drunkard for a husband. Mary, Mary! Thank the Lord for all that you and I have *lost* since I signed the Good Samaritan Pledge!'"

6. A professional baseball player said that it would be worth $500 off his salary to be seen going into a saloon.

7. A saloon can no more be run without using up boys, than a flour-mill without wheat, or a saw-mill without logs. The only question is, "Whose boys?"

8. Twenty-five snakes running through the streets, — free whiskey.

Box up the twenty-five snakes, and, by the authority of the court, bore twenty-five holes in the box, — low license.

Stop up ten holes so that the snakes can all get out through the other fifteen holes, — high license.

Drive the snakes to the next town, — local option.

Kill the snakes, — prohibition.

9. Spurgeon says, "Grape-juice has killed more than grape-shot."

10. The following advertisement appeared in a daily paper: —

"Wanted — A nice cottage and grounds in exchange for a choice lot of liquors."

Thousands of drinking men have made just such an exchange.

11. My homeless friend, with the chromatic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in a ten-cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You say you have longed for years for the free, independent life of the farmer, but could never get money enough together to buy the farm.

But this is just where you are mistaken. For several years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of 100 square feet at a gulp.

If you doubt this statement, just figure it out for yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. Estimating, for convenience, the land to be worth $43.56 per acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot, one cent for ten

square feet, ten cents for 100 square feet. Now pour down that fiery dose, and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch! Call in five of your friends, and have them help you gulp down a 500-foot garden! Get on a prolonged spree some day, and see how long a time it takes you to swallow a pasture big enough to feed a cow! Put down that glass of gin; there's dirt in it, — 100 square feet of good rich dirt, worth $43.56 per acre. — ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

12. A wineglass is never *right side* up until it is *upside* down.

13. An old colored man who addressed a temperance meeting said: —

"When I sees a man going home wid a gallon of whiskey and a half-pound of meat, dat's temp'rance lecture nuff for me; and I sees it ebery day. I knows dat eberyting in his house is on de same scale, — gallon of misery to ebery half-pound of comfort."

14. This is how some one figures it out: —

From a bushel of corn a distiller gets four gallons of whiskey which retails at $16.00; the government gets $3.60; the farmer who raised the corn gets forty cents; the railroad gets $1.00; the manufacturer gets $4.00; the retailer gets $7.00; and the consumer gets, — *drunk!*

15. General Von Moltke said, "I, myself, abstain altogether from alcohol. . . . Certainly one of the greatest enemies of Germany is the misuse of it."

16. Madame Patti says if a young woman adopts the calling of professional singer, and really means to succeed, she must let wine alone, as it almost invari-

ably ruins the voice. "For myself," says the prima donna, "I never touch wine."

17. A law recently passed in Denmark provides that all drunken persons shall be taken home in carriages at the expense of the landlord who sold them the last glass.

18. In 1890 American beer-makers produced seven million barrels of beer and *oceans of tears*.

19. Cruikshank, the artist, offered £100 for proof of a violent crime committed by a total abstainer; and the money remains unclaimed to this day.

20. "Touch not; taste not; handle not." (*Col.* 2:21.) This may be wisely applied to the use of all liquors.

* * *

QUOTATIONS.

TEMPERANCE quotations may be used in many different ways.

a. Copy them on slips of paper and number them. Distribute them at the meeting, and call for them by number, calling the exercise "Temperance Quotations" on the programme.

b. Ask each member to be prepared to give a temperance quotation in answer to his name at roll-call.

c. Write the quotations on name-cards, and use them at temperance socials. Make the cards dainty and pretty enough to be carried away as souvenirs.

d. Read the quotations as a test exercise, not giving the authors, but asking those present to give them.

1. "Oh, thou invincible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee — devil." — SHAKESPEARE.

2. "Some by violent stroke shall die,
By fire, flood, famine; by intemperance more."
MILTON.

3. "All the crimes of earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property." — LORD BACON.

4. "Liquor-selling is one of the most criminal methods of assassination for money ever adopted by the bravoes of any age or country." — RUSKIN.

5. "Temperance in all things, especially wine and words." — LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

6. "There is a devil in every berry of the grape." — *Koran.*

7. "There is a great fault in wine; it first trips up the feet, it is a cunning wrestler." — PLAUTUS.

8. "Call things by their names. . . . Glass of brandy and water! That is the current, but not appropriate name; ask for a glass of liquid fire and distilled damnation." — ROBERT HALL.

9. "Wine has drowned more than the sea." — PUBLIUS SYRUS.

10. "It is all nonsense to talk about not being able to work without ale and cider and fermented liquors. Do lions and cart-horses drink ale?" — SYDNEY SMITH.

11. "The smaller the drink, the clearer the head." — WILLIAM PENN.

12. "Wine often turns the good-natured man into

an idiot, and the choleric into an assassin." — ADDISON.

13.

"O madness to think use of strongest wines,
And strongest drinks our chief support of health,
When God, with these forbidden, made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose drink was only from the liquid brook."

— MILTON, *Samson Agonistes*.

14. "He who would keep himself to himself should imitate dumb animals and drink water." — BULWER-LYTTON.

15. "Temperance puts wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the back, and vigor in the body." — BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

16. "Grape-juice has killed more than grape-shot." — SPURGEON.

17. "If temperance prevails, then education can prevail; if temperance fails, then education must fail." — HORACE MANN.

18. "Every moderate drinker could abandon the cup if he would; every inebriate would if he could." — JOHN B. GOUGH.

19. "Drink not liquors that intoxicate and disturb the reason." — BUDDHA.

20.

"Inflaming wine, pernicious to mankind,
Unnerves the limbs and dulls the noble mind."

— HOMER.

21.

"Memory confused, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers, lie latent in the draught;
And in the flowers that wreathe the sparkling bowl
Fell adders hiss, and poisonous serpents roll."

— PRIOR.

22.

"Freighted with love our temperance ship
Around the world shall sail;
Take heart and hope, dear mariners;
God's errands never fail." — WHITTIER.

23. "Surely wine and lots are an abomination, a snare of Satan; therefore avoid them." — MOHAMMED.

24. "Men dread cholera, the yellow fever, the smallpox, and take expensive precaution against them, while the ravages of all of them in a year do not produce the mischief that intemperance does in a month." — JOHN G. HOLLAND.

25. "Beer is very injurious to health and destructive of life." — KANT.

26. "I cannot consent, as your Queen, to take revenue from that which destroys the bodies and souls of my subjects.' — QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

27. "If ever 'wine is a mocker,' it is when it dons the physician's cloak, and professes infallibility to cure." — JOHN GUTHRIE, D.D.

28. "Nature never forms spirituous liquors: she rots the grape upon the branch, but it is art which converts the juice into wine." — CHAPTAL.

29. "Many a time has a glass of whiskey wrecked a ship." — CAPTAIN OF A GREAT STEAMSHIP LINE.

30. "Drunkenness is a flattering devil, a sweet poison, a pleasant sin, which whosoever hath, hath not himself; which whosoever doth commit, committeth not a single sin, but becomes the centre and slave of all manner of sin." — ST. AUGUSTINE.

31. "Where will we find a sermon strong enough . . . to rescue us from this Drink Devil?" — LUTHER.

32. "Wine bringeth forth three grapes: the first of pleasure, the second of drunkenness, the third of sorrow." — ANACHARSIS THE SCYTHIAN, 500 B.C.

33. "The art of extracting alcoholic liquors by distillation is the greatest crime ever inflicted on human nature." — DR. PARIS.

34. "Is there no middle way betwixt total abstinence and excess which kills you? For your sake, reader, and that you may never attain to my experience, with pain I must utter the dreadful truth, there is none." — CHARLES LAMB, in *Confessions of a Drunkard.*

35. "This demon, like death, seems to love a shining mark. From every profession he has drawn his victims." — SCHUYLER COLFAX, EX-VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

36. "Much is said about the prudent use of ardent spirits; but we might as well speak of the prudent use of the plague, of fire handled prudently among powder, of poison taken prudently every day, or of vipers and serpents introduced prudently into our dwellings, to glide about as a matter of courtesy to our visitors and of amusement to our children." — LYMAN BEECHER.

37. "We suffer more year by year from intemperance than from war, pestilence, and famine combined — those three great scourges of the human family." — GLADSTONE.

38. "The only safe way of drinking . . . is 'to leave off before you begin.'" — CANON FARRAR.

39. "In all the towns and countries I have seen, I never saw a city or a village yet whose miseries were not in proportion to its public-houses." — OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

40. "Like so many boxes of Pandora, dram-shops are hourly scattering plagues of every kind — natural, moral, political." — JOHN ADAMS.

41. "Your poor-houses are full, and your courts and prisons are filled with the victims of this infernal traffic, and your homes are full of sorrow, and the hearts of your wives and mothers; and yet the system is tolerated." — FATHER TAYLOR.

42. "Only a clear brain can think God's thoughts after him. Only a steady hand can glorify the divine Carpenter. Only a heart unhurried by artificial stimulants can be loyal in its love to Christ and humanity." — FRANCES E. WILLARD.

43. "Let no man say that he is safe enough, that he has no occasion to take the pledge. I have seen the stars of heaven fall, and the cedars of Lebanon laid low." — FATHER MATHEW.

44. "Nothing impresses me so much about this temperance reform as the eternity of it." — ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

45. "Temperance brings blessings in both hands, — blessings for time and blessings for eternity." — FATHER MATHEW.

46. "I feel a special grudge against one form of Satan; I have a special desire to fight that form whenever and wherever I can, and with whatever weapons I can get hold of — and Satan just now means Rum." — MRS. G. R. ALDEN (PANSY).

47. "The fearful devil-fish crushing a fisherman in its long, winding arms, and sucking his life blood from his mangled body and limbs, is not so frightful an assailant as this deadly but insidious enemy." — NASBY.

48. "I never use it; I am more afraid of it than of Yankee bullets." — STONEWALL JACKSON.

49. "Abstinency is favorable both to the head and to the pocket." — HORACE GREELEY.

50. "O that men should put an enemy in their mouths, to steal away their brains!" — SHAKESPEARE.

51. "A schoolboy in Australia recently put the matter tersely, thus: 'I abstain from liquor because, if I wish to excel as a cricketer, Grace says, "Abstain;" as a walker, Weston says, "Abstain;" as an oarsman, Hanlon says, "Abstain;" as a swimmer, Webb says, "Abstain;" as a missionary, Livingstone says, "Abstain;" as a doctor, Clark says, "Abstain;" as a preacher, Farrar says, "Abstain."'" — *Youth's Companion.*

52. "The very floor of one of the bar-rooms, in a neighborhood that lately resounded with a cry for

bread from starving workmen, is paved with silver dollars."— JACOB A. RIIS, in *How The Other Half Lives*.

53. "As in Africa streams intersect the forest in every direction, so the gin-shop stands at every corner, with its River of the Water of Death flowing seventeen hours out of the twenty-four for the destruction of the people. A population sodden with drink, steeped in vice, eaten up by every social and physical malady, these are the denizens of Darkest England." — GENERAL BOOTH, in *Darkest England.*

54. "Children should be taught . . . to hate rum as intensely as Hannibal was taught to hate Rome." — CRAFTS.

55. "For thirty years I have been a temperance man, and I am too old to change." — ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

* * *

FACTS AND FIGURES.

"Facts are stubborn things."

IT is sometimes advisable to present a formidable array of statistics. When this is desired, select a number of facts, write them on slips of paper, and distribute them. Call for them by number in quick succession. It will brighten the meeting, and fasten many facts in the mind.

Call the exercise "Fifteen Facts," "Twenty

Truths," "Thirty Thoughts," or "Forty Facts for Thinking Christians," according to the number used.

1. Allowing eleven feet frontage for each, the saloons of this country would line both sides of a street reaching from Washington, D.C., to Kansas City, Mo.

2. 60,000 drunkards die every year in the United Kingdom, and at least 120,000 lose their lives from alcoholic excesses.

3. The world's production of beer for 1894 was 5,477,862,221 gallons, nearly five and one-half billion gallons. Beer-kegs sufficient to hold this quantity would belt the earth *seven* times at the equator.

4. English people spend for liquor at the rate of $19.40 per annum for every man, woman, and child in the realm; the Scotch spend $14.70, and the Irish $13.12.

5. The saloons of this country graduate and turn out on the street 600,000 drunkards every year. Of this number one-sixth, or 100,000, are boys from 16 to 20 years old.

6. In the United States 60,000 go every year to fill a drunkard's grave.

7. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the business of the criminal courts is caused by the liquor traffic.

8. The stock of wines and liquors laid in for a trip to England and back, on one of the large Atlantic liners, is 2,500 bottles of wines and spirits, and 2,000 bottles of ale and porter.

9. In Boston over 100,000 different persons patronize the saloons every day, and $22,675 are passed over the bars.

10. In Cambridge, Mass., when prohibition was adopted, 122 saloons were turned into stores or dwellings.

11. If the money spent every year in drink were given to a man in $5.00 gold-pieces, he might walk around the earth at the equator *three* times, and drop one at every step.

12. Christendom has introduced into Africa 70,000 gallons of rum to every missionary sent.

13. In the Congo Free State there are 100 drunkards to one convert.

14. The managers of 25 different railway lines in the United States, employing 180,000 men, will not tolerate a drinking man in their employ.

15. In one year over $1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by the failures of beer-drinking engineers and switchmen.

16. The annual consumption *per capita* of intoxicating liquors in the United States is as follows: whiskey, 4 gallons; wine, 1 gallon; beer, 46 gallons.

17. In the penitentiary at Sing Sing, New York, 92 per cent of the criminals are there because of drink; at Boston, Mass., 85 per cent.

18. "We sacrifice, in England, every year, to the drink demon, more children than were ever offered to Moloch in ages gone by. In London at least 1,000 babies are suffocated every year by drunken mothers."—CANON FARRAR.

19. There are 1,600,000 drunkards in the United States. Estimating the adults at 25,000,000, this means about one person out of every 15 a drunkard.

20. In 1895 New York City spent for liquor $139,710,208, from which the city derived a revenue of $1,729,000. The arrests due to drink were 41,153, and the costs of these trials and imprisonments amounted to $3,703,770, or more than double the revenue.

21. Cambridge, Mass., has 80,000 people, and no saloons. The last year before saloons were abolished, $140,000 was deposited in the Savings Bank. The next year, with no saloons, the deposits reached $586,000.

22. In 1895 Chicago consumed 157,477,900 gallons of liquor, costing $125,739,188.

23. Of 611 paupers in the Edinburgh poor-house, not *one* was a total abstainer; 407 of them admitted that their poverty was due to intemperance.

24. The Bishop of London points out that, whereas it takes 1,000 people to support a baker's shop, and 700 to 800 a butcher's shop, it takes only from 100 to 120 to support a grog-shop.

25. London spends annually $100,000,000 for liquors.

26. Belgium's revenue from drink has grown in 40 years from 4 million to 53 million francs. Crime at the same time has increased 200 per cent, and insanity 128 per cent.

27. Some years ago a striking comparison was made between Vineland, N.J., and New Britain, Conn. Each had about 11,000 inhabitants. New Britain had 80 saloons, Vineland none. New Britain paid $8,500 for the care of paupers, and Vineland

$224. New Britain paid for police $7,500, and Vineland $75.

28. Under the maddening influence of liquor sent from New England, 200 Congoans butchered each other, and *one* gallon of rum caused a fight in which 50 were killed.

29. "Out of every 100 patients that I have charge of at the London Hospital, 70 owe their ill-health to alcohol — I do not say 70 are drunkards." — SIR ANDREW CLARK, M.D.

30. According to *Le Journal d'Hygiène* the probabilities of life for moderate drinkers and total abstainers are as follows: —

	A Moderate Drinker may expect to live	*A Total Abstainer* may expect to live
At 20 years	15.6 yrs.	44.2 yrs.
At 30 years	13 yrs.	36.5 yrs.
At 40 years	11.6 yrs.	28.8 yrs.
At 50 years	10.8 yrs.	21.25 yrs.
At 60 years	8.9 yrs.	15.285 yrs.

31. A London gentleman recently offered a guinea each to destitute families who were and always had been total abstainers. Only 19 applications were received from all England, and only 6 of these were able to conform to the condition.

32. San Francisco has 3,200 licensed saloons. It is estimated that they would cover 66 solid blocks, and make a street 16 miles long. A hideous procession of 15,000 persons arrested during the year for drunkenness gives one of the results of these 16 miles of saloons.

33. It would require a cask 455 feet high and 227½ feet in diameter to hold the beer annually consumed in San Francisco. The battle-ship Oregon could easily float in this cask.

34. The London Temperance Hospital has successfully treated 40,000 patients without alcohol.

35. A great railway corporation gathered all the facts concerning the accidents which had occurred on its line for five years. The results showed that 40 per cent of all accidents were due altogether or in part to the failures of men who had been drinking, and in 18 per cent more there was strong suspicion of such cause, but no clear proof.

36. In the United States the average wages is $354, and the expenditure for drink nearly $100 a year per family.

37. Put $362 into the gin-mill, and the farmer gets but $13, the remainder going to the liquor men. Put $362 into home comforts, and the farmer gets $139, and other honest workers the remaining $223.

38. The liquor traffic stands lowest in the list of industries in the proportion of wages to the value of products. In publishing and printing it is 38 per cent. In the hat and cap business it is 37 per cent; and so on down the list to distilled liquors, where it is 2 per cent, and vinous liquors, where it is 1 per cent.

39. If the $1,000,000,000 spent for drink were spent for the necessaries and comforts of life, it would give employment to those turned out of the liquor traffic,

and to 1,350,000 others as well, giving them more than $130,000,000 of wages, and provide for those out of employment in our worst panic years.

40. The direct cost of the liquor traffic in the United States is almost $1,000,000,000. The indirect cost, according to most careful estimates, is as follows: —

$8,374,889 for maintaining paupers made by intemperance.

$37,500,000 for crime caused by intemperance.

$8,250,000 for insanity caused by intemperance.

$109,500,000 for medical attendance and medicine in sickness caused by intemperance. This does not include unestimated losses by fire and accidents caused by intemperance, depreciation of property, etc., which would amount to a very large sum.

To offset this the government receives a yearly revenue of $135,000,000.

* * *

SCRIPTURE PROBLEM.

Sometimes it is desired to impress some special number in connection with a temperance programme. Making a problem with Bible numbers, having for its answer the special number, will by its novelty rouse interest in that number, and secure perfect attention. It is a good plan to use at a temperance social.

Give it as a blackboard exercise. Let the leader announce that he has a little problem that he would

like to have the audience work out mentally while he reads it very slowly to them. Probably no one can do it, but it rouses enthusiastic interest and much curiosity to make the request. After the reading, unless some one has been able to solve the problem and give the answer, let the leader proceed to work it out step by step on the blackboard, calling on the audience for the different numbers. Before beginning, pass out slips with the Scripture reference for each number, but do not allow those holding the references to give the answer, except in cases where no one else can give it.

A sample problem is given here. Any leader desiring to obtain some other answer will find it easy to select other Bible numbers, and vary the operations so as to obtain the desired result.

PROBLEM.

(The answer will be the money value of the property destroyed during one year by the failure of beer-drinking railroad engineers and switchmen.)

Divide the age of Methuselah (*Gen.* 5:27) by the number of Job's daughters. (*Job* 1:2.) $969 \div 3 = 323$.

Subtract the number of the chapter in Proverbs containing the strongest warnings against intemperance (23). $323 - 23 = 300$.

Divide by the number of Jacob's sons. (*Gen.* 35:22.) $300 \div 12 = 25$.

Add the number of songs Solomon wrote. (1 *Kings* 4:32.) $25 + 1{,}005 = 1{,}030$.

Divide by the number of chapters in the Book of Esther (10). $1{,}030 \div 10 = 103$.

Multiply by the number of stones David selected to kill Goliath. (1 *Sam.* 17:40.) $103 \times 5 = 515$.

Add the number of baskets of fragments gathered after the feeding of the five thousand. (*Matt.* 14:20.) $515 + 12 = 527$.

Subtract the number of verses in the shortest Psalm. (*Ps.* 117.) $527 - 2 = 525$.

Divide by the number of loaves used in feeding the four thousand. (*Mark* 8:5–6.) $525 \div 7 = 75$.

Multiply by the number of years David reigned over Israel. (1 *Chron.* 29:27.) $75 \times 40 = 3{,}000$.

Multiply by the number of proverbs that Solomon spoke. (1 *Kings* 4:32.) $3{,}000 \times 3{,}000 = 9{,}000{,}000$.

Divide by the number of years Moses lived. (*Deut.* 34:7.) $9{,}000{,}000 \div 120 = 75{,}000$.

Subtract the number of souls brought into the church on the day of Pentecost. (*Acts* 2:41.) $75{,}000 - 3{,}000 = 72{,}000$.

Divide by the number of "Cities of Refuge." (*Num.* 35:6.) $72{,}000 \div 6 = 12{,}000$.

Divide by the number of furlongs Bethany was distant from Jerusalem. (*John* 11:18.) $12{,}000 \div 15 = 800$.

Multiply by Joseph's age when he stood before Pharaoh. (*Gen.* 41:46.) $800 \times 30 = 24{,}000$.

Divide by the height in cubits of the porch of Solomon's Temple. (2 *Chron.* 3:4.) $24{,}000 \div 120 = 200$.

Add the number of men in Gideon's band. (*Judges* 7:7.) $200 + 300 = 500$.

Multiply by the number of chapters in the Book of Haggai (2). $500 \times 2 = 1{,}000$.

Multiply by the number of lords invited to Belshazzar's feast. (*Dan.* 5: 1.) 1,000 × 1,000 = 1,000,000.

Ans. — $1,000,000 worth of property destroyed in one year by the failure of beer-drinking railroad engineers and switchmen.

* * *

CONVERSATIONS.

CONVERSATIONS" on a given subject are very profitable, and are valuable in bringing out a number of speakers and much information. The plan is a very good one to use in temperance meetings.

Choose a topic for the conversation, and divide it into any number of sub-topics that seems wise. Select a leader for the conversation, and assign the sub-topics to different persons, to prepare a two- or three-minute talk. Ask all the members to come prepared to take part in a short discussion after each topic.

Examples. — Conversation on "The Power of Alcohol."

1. As a Promoter of Disease.
2. As a Producer of Insanity.
3. As a Cause of Poverty.
4. As an Instigator of Crime.
5. As a Deceiver of the Human Race.
6. As an Instrument of Death.
7. As a Destroyer of the Soul.

Conversation on "The Failure of Alcohol."

1. To Sustain Life as a Food.
2. To Heal the Body as a Medicine.

3. To Give Support in Either Mental or Physical Labor.
4. To Enable Us to Endure Either Cold or Heat.

REFERENCES.

Temperance Physiology, by Guthrie.
Alcohol and Science, by Hargreaves.
Ten Lectures on Alcohol, by Richardson.
Alcohol as a Food and Medicine, by Hunt.
The Text-Book of Temperance, by Lees.
Alcohol and Hygiene, by Julia Colman.
The Temperance Lesson Book, by Richardson.

* * *

A QUIZ ON ALCOHOL.

A DOZEN QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY EMINENT AUTHORITIES.

WRITE each question and its answer on a slip of paper. Let the leader ask the questions, and those who hold the answers give them.

1. IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

John Bell, M.D. — "Alcohol is not a food."

Ezra M. Hunt, M.D. — "The trend of scientific research, up to the present moment, is more and more against assigning any definite food value, direct or incidental, to alcohol."

2. IS ALCOHOL A POISON?

Sir Andrew Clark, M.D. — "Alcohol is a poison; so is arsenic; so is opium. It ranks with these

agents. Health is always in some way or other injured by it; benefited by it — never."

3. DOES ALCOHOL AID DIGESTION?

F. R. Lees, M.D. — "It is false that alcohol aids digestion."

4. IS THE USE OF ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE NECESSARY?

John H. Griscomb, M.D. — "I have come to the conclusion that alcohol as a medicine can be wholly dispensed with, and more speedy and thorough restoration of health and the prolongation of life be insured."

5. DOES ALCOHOL PROMOTE HEALTH WHEN USED AS A BEVERAGE?

Sir Andrew Clark, M.D. — "Good health will, in my opinion, always be injured by even small doses of alcohol. Even in small doses it will take the bloom off and injure the perfection and loveliness of health, both mental and moral."

Sir William Gull, M.D. — "I hardly know any more potent cause of disease than alcohol."

6. WILL ALCOHOL PREVENT DISEASE?

George F. Shrady, M.D. — "Whiskey is never good to ward off anything. Good food is the best means with which to ward off disease."

7. WILL THE USE OF ALCOHOL PROLONG LIFE?

W. B. Carpenter, M.D. — "After a very large experience of our life insurance companies, of our benefit societies, the testimony of all these is in

this direction, — that life is shortened and disease induced and the body very materially injured by indulgence in alcoholic liquors."

8. Does Alcohol Help Us to Endure Cold ?

Sir John Richardson. — " I am quite satisfied that spirituous liquors *diminish* the power of resisting cold. Plenty of food and sound digestion are the best sources of heat."

Captain Parry. — " People say that ardent spirits keep cold out. I say, they let it in. Few seamen have been in the cold more than I have, and I know that spirits do harm."

9. What can Alcohol do for Us under Great Heat?

Dr. Parkes. — " The best authorities on tropical diseases speak strongly. . . . It seems quite certain that not only is heat less well borne [by those who use alcoholic beverages], but that insolation [sunstroke] is predisposed to. The common notion that some form of alcoholic beverage is necessary in tropical climates is, I firmly believe, a mischievous delusion."

10. Does Alcohol Help Us to Endure Physical Exertion ?

B. W. Richardson, M.D. — " It is often thought that wine and beer and spirits give strength to a man ; that they make the muscles contract with more force, and sustain the action. I have put this matter to test by means of experiments, and I have found

that the idea of alcohol giving force and activity to the muscles is entirely false."

11. DOES ALCOHOL HELP US TO ENDURE MENTAL EXERTION?

John Guthrie, M.A., D.D. — "The brain is the organ into which alcohol strikes its venomous fangs with special directness and malignity. For a few excited moments, indeed, brilliancies and piquancies flash forth from the beleaguered organ; but these are, at best, signs of distress, and soon subside. Whoever wants, by a short and easy method, to divest his thinking of all clearness and balance, let him apply the bottle."

12. WHAT IS ALCOHOL?

Willard Parker, M.D. — "Alcohol is the one evil genius, whether in wine or ale or whiskey, and is killing the race of men."

William Reid, M.D. — "What is alcohol? A poison — a brain poison — a soul poison — a poison of virtues, of morals and religion — the cause of more sin than all the other causes combined."

* * *

DRINKING AND POSITIONS OF TRUST.

TEST-EXERCISES of any kind rouse interest and enliven a meeting. Let the leader go to a blackboard and write at the top, "Men whom we all want to be total abstainers." Then let him ask the audience to name some such, and as they are given, let them be

written on the board. In order to make what is wanted a little clearer and more definite, let the leader give the first one. It is well for him to have a list of his own, to use in case the audience does not respond very well. Here are some: —

The man at the wheel on a stormy night.

The drug clerk when he puts up a powerful prescription.

The surgeon who performs a difficult operation.

The motorman of an electric car.

The firemen trying to save our lives and property.

The engineer of the train.

The driver of a pair of spirited horses.

The train despatcher and the switchmen.

The nurse who watches the crisis with a typhoid-fever patient.

The driver of a stage-coach in the mountains.

In fact, every one who is engaged in work that requires a clear brain and a steady hand.

* * *

THE OPINIONS OF SOME GREAT PEOPLE.

WHAT THEY THINK OF LIQUOR AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

WRITE these opinions on slips of paper, with the names of the authors. Let the leader ask the questions, and those who hold the slips give the answers.

Ques. — "Queen Victoria, what do you call the Liquor Traffic?"

Ans. — "A curse."

Ques. — "Gladstone, what do you call the Liquor Traffic?"

Ans. — "A scandal and a shame."

Ques. — "Sir W. Harcourt, what do you say the Liquor Traffic is?"

Ans. — "A poison in politics as well as in society."

Ques. — "Lord Rosebery, what is the Liquor Traffic doing to your nation?"

Ans. — "The nation is being throttled by the traffic."

Ques. — "Canon Farrar, what do you call the Liquor Traffic?"

Ans. — "A national crime."

Ques. — "Earl Cairns, what is your name for saloons?"

Ans. — "Traps for workingmen."

Ques. — "Lord Chesterfield, what do you call liquor-sellers?"

Ans. — "Artists in human slaughter."

Ques. — "Bismarck, what does strong drink do?"

Ans. — "It stupefies and besots."

Ques. — "Lord Randolph Churchill, what is your opinion of strong drink?"

Ans. — "It is devilish and destructive."

Ques. — "Prince Leopold, what do you think of strong drink?"

Ans. — "The only terrible enemy England has to fear."

Ques. — "Sir Wilfrid Lawson, what is alcohol?"

Ans. — "The devil in solution."

Ques. — "Lord Brougham, what is drink?"

Ans. — "The mother of want and the nurse of crime."

Ques. — "General Von Moltke, what is beer?"

Ans. — "A far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France."

Ques. — "Lord Shaftesbury, what have you to say of drink?"

Ans. — "Impossible to relieve poverty until we get rid of the curse of drink."

A TEMPERANCE POW-WOW.

Pow-wow is the name for a "big talk" among the North American Indians. A good exercise under this name can be arranged for a temperance social.

Select five topics. Have cards printed or mimeographed with a list of the topics, and a dotted line un-

A Pow-Wow

FIVE-MINUTE CONVERSATIONS.

1. My Personal Observation of the Evils of Intemperance.

.....

2. Dangerous Beverages — What dare we drink?

.....

3. To what Extent is Social Drinking Prevalent in Our City?

.....

4. Drunkards I Have Seen — What caused their fall?

.....

5. What we are doing
   What we are not doing
   What we could do
   } for Temperance.

.....

derneath each one. Give a card and a small pencil to each person present, and request the gentlemen to select partners for each topic of conversation. When all are ready, tap a bell, and announce that the gentlemen may claim partners for the first topic, and discuss it for five minutes. At the end of five minutes tap the bell, and change partners; and so on through the whole list. At the close it may be well to have a short general discussion of all the topics, under a bright leader. Care must be taken in the selection of topics. Don't select very deep subjects, but let them be on questions of vital interest.

* * *

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

THE many great meetings and conventions of the present day have given many opportunities both to see and to hear the great leaders of the world's great reforms. Ask those who have seen any noted temperance worker to tell about it, and, if possible, give some inspiring and helpful word from the address of the worker.

* * *

TWO-MINUTE TALKS ON TEMPERANCE.

INVITE ten or twelve bright speakers to give two-minute talks on temperance. Ask some wide-awake, witty speaker to introduce each talker, and observe the time-limit strictly, tapping a bell or striking a gavel

at the end of two minutes. If so desired, one special subject may be chosen as a common topic for all the talks, instead of allowing each one to say what he pleases. Such topics as the following could be used : —

What have YOU seen of the evil results of intemperance?

What argument would you use to induce any one to sign a temperance pledge?

What first interested you in temperance?

What crimes of which you have personal knowledge have resulted from intemperance?

* * *

SURPRISE MEETING.

GIVE an envelope with sealed instructions to six or eight of the brightest and most earnest young people.

COPY OF SEALED INSTRUCTIONS.

PLEASE do one of the following things at our "Parlor Temperance Meeting" next Tuesday evening. Whatever you do must be on the subject of temperance, and appropriate to our meeting :

1. Sing a solo, or arrange for a duet, trio, or quartette.
2. Prepare and conduct a Bible Reading.
3. Give a recitation, or reading.
4. Write a poem, or an original story.
5. Make a short address.
6. Write a paper.
7. Tell anecdotes of some noted temperance worker.

SERMON WITH HIDDEN TEXT.

SOME years ago a celebrated Baptist divine preached a sermon at Chautauqua, announcing that he would not give his text till the close of the discourse, because he wished to see if his hearers could discover it for themselves. The result was intense interest and closest attention.

The plan can be nicely used by the pastor in a temperance sermon, or by some gifted young person in a temperance paper or address. Such subjects as the following would be suitable: "Abstinence for One's Own Sake;" "Abstinence for the Sake of Others;" "The Only Safe Way, — Touch not, Taste not, Handle not;" "Poverty and Intemperance."

* * *

FROM OUR WATCH-TOWER.

EVERY worker ought to keep up with the times in regard to temperance news. The daily papers, the religious press, the temperance papers, are full of news about both temperance and intemperance. Budgets of news items should often find a place on temperance programmes. The one who prepares such a budget may be called the "Watchman" or the "Reporter." The budgets of news may be called on the programme: "From Our Watch-Tower;" "Since Our Last Meeting;" "What is Going on in the World from a Temperance Standpoint;" or the "Bulletin."

TEMPERANCE CONTESTS.

A GOOD way to call attention to some special subject in connection with temperance is to hold a contest. Not only will those who take part in such a contest be especially careful to make their addresses or papers of unusual interest, but those who listen will give unusual interest to the speakers. Appoint several good speakers (four perhaps is the best number) who are interested in temperance work, asking each to prepare a paper or address on the same topic. Appoint judges to decide which contestant has made the strongest appeal. To avoid hurting any one's feelings, ask the judges to mention only the best one, leaving the others ungraded.

Such subjects as these would be suitable for contests: "Alcohol, the Deadly Foe of Mankind;" "The Moderate Drinker — A Slave or a Free Man?" "Drink, the Curse of the Nation;" "The Liquor Traffic *versus* the Gospel;" "The Conflict between Man and Alcohol;" "Alcohol, the Deceiver of Mankind."

* * *

ORIGINAL STORIES AND POEMS.

IN almost every society there are talented young people who can write bright stories or original poems. Utilize this talent for the benefit of the temperance programme. A story or a poem produced by home talent will rouse more interest than one by some unknown author, even if its merit is not so great. If

there is no one in the society who is capable of doing such work, perhaps there are those in the church or the community who can be pressed into service.

* * *

TEMPERANCE ANECDOTES.

TEMPERANCE literature is full of entertaining anecdotes, many of which carry with them strong and powerful lessons. Ask a number of persons to give a short, bright anecdote about some temperance work or worker. Let each one talk two, three, or five minutes, and observe the time-limit strictly, tapping the bell at the close.

* * *

TRADITIONS ABOUT ALCOHOL.

THERE are many curious ancient traditions about alcohol. Copy these on different pieces of paper, and ask different ones to read them. A number of these may be found in *The Foundation of Death*, by Axel Gustafson.

* * *

TEMPERANCE CATECHISMS.

A CATECHISM on any subject, with its questions and answers, forms an admirable way of imparting much information in a short time. A number of catechisms, with short, concise questions and answers, suitable for temperance programmes, will be found in the *Scientific Temperance Bulletin*.

SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS WITH ALCOHOL.

EXPERIMENTS of any kind, even very simple ones, never fail to rouse interest and hold attention. Experiments with alcohol, accompanied by a bright talk or lecture, will furnish very delightful as well as profitable entertainment for a temperance social.

Miss Julia Colman gives admirable suggestions for this kind of work in a little pamphlet called "Our Chemical Experiments." She says: "Provide all the supplies you will need, and see that they are carefully labelled. Have matches, a plate or saucer, a slop-bowl, and a towel. See that your lamp is filled. If you are to distil and condense, have the ice ready. . . . Become familiar with your apparatus, so that you can handle it readily without burning or breaking anything. . . . Let no experiment be a failure; for be assured, no apologies nor explanations will clear away its effect. . . .

"Women have a natural adaptability to this work, as has often been proved in the laboratory. Many have taken the apparatus and handled it with ease, though previously quite unacquainted with chemical manipulation.

"Especially important is it to remember that every experiment must have its teaching, so that these precious and important helps shall not dwindle into the province of mere playthings. . . . Familiarize your own mind with the principles to be illustrated, and talk about them so forcibly and so

earnestly that your efforts to teach the truth may not be lost. It is most desirable to have all forms of temperance entertainment instructive."

A few of the simplest experiments are given here. For others see *The Colors of Flames, with Experiments; Our Chemical Experiments to Illustrate Temperance Teaching* (this contains valuable hints and directions, as well as an excellent specimen lecture, with experiments. Do not fail to send for it, even if no other work is attempted than the experiments given here); *The Temperance Handbook for Speakers and Workers* (this contains many experiments, and ten lectures, several of which are excellent): *The Scientific Temperance Bulletin; How to Keep Well.*

Many experiments can be performed with home contrivances, but many will be glad to know that specially prepared supplies for this work will be furnished at very reasonable figures by Miss Julia Colman, 47 Bible House, New York. An excellent testing apparatus, called "The Little Detective," costs $2.00: a chemist's retort for distillation, $1.00: test-tubes, 10 cents each, two for 15 cents, or three for 20 cents.

EXPERIMENTS.

1. Show two bottles, one containing alcohol and the other water. Ask the audience to guess which is which. It is impossible to discover without tasting or smelling, as alcohol is a pure, colorless liquid, having exactly the appearance of pure, clear water.

2. Alcohol burns with a pale-blue flame, making

little light, but great heat. Pour a very little on a plate, and burn it.

3. Alcohol burns without smoke, and produces no soot, making it valuable in the arts and sciences. Light an alcohol lamp, and hold a saucer down over the flame, and show that no soot has formed.

4. When any substance is burned, the peculiar color of its flame is one of the ways by which we prove its identity. The pale-blue flame, slightly tipped with yellow, is peculiar to alcohol. Burn a little alcohol on a plate, light a candle and burn a match, noting carefully the different colors of their flames. (Very pretty experiments may be added to this by burning other chemical substances and contrasting the flames.)

5. Alcohol lends its taste and its smell so easily to other substances, that it is often quite impossible to detect its presence, either by tasting or smelling. But the peculiar pale-blue flame, when burned, will always reveal it. When any substance contains more than forty per cent alcohol its presence can be discovered by simply pouring a little on a plate and burning it. When the amount of alcohol is not above fifty per cent it is difficult to set fire to it, on account of the presence of so much water, and it may have to be lighted several times before it produces a flame.

Burn brandy and whiskey, which are usually about half water.

Test paregoric, which is about fifty per cent alcohol. (Paregoric also contains opium.)

Burn Jamaica ginger. This is ninety-five per cent alcohol, and will leave nothing on the plate but a little brown ginger.

Test different patent medicines, which are often made up very largely of alcohol.

6. The vapor of alcohol will burn. Put a little alcohol in a pan or a retort, and heat it. When it begins to boil, hold a lighted match over it, and the vapor will burn, showing the pale-blue alcoholic flame.

7. By burning the vapor the presence of alcohol can be detected in substances where the per cent is too small to show it by burning on a plate. Where there is more than ten per cent, the presence of alcohol can be revealed by putting the liquid into a pan and heating it. *Just before* it begins to boil hold a lighted match over it, and the vapor will ignite. When the per cent of alcohol is very small, the flame will be very slight; but close watching will discover it. By the use of Miss Colman's "Little Detective," as low as five per cent of alcohol can be revealed by burning the vapor.

Test fermented fruit juice, either cooked (when fruit is "turning") or uncooked; home-made fermented wine; port wine; *hard* cider. Cider varies from no alcohol in *perfectly sweet* cider to nine per cent. It will be necessary to use the apparatus for testing cider, and then it will be successful only where the cider is so hard that it has more than five per cent alcohol.

8. Burning on a plate reveals the presence of forty

per cent or more alcohol; burning the vapor reveals five per cent or more; but something is needed to detect the presence of less than five per cent. Alcohol boils at 170° Fahr., and water at 212°. In boiling any liquid containing both alcohol and water, the vapor of alcohol passes off first. If this vapor is condensed the product will be a new liquid containing a much larger per cent of alcohol than the original liquid. This process is called distillation.

A simple home-made distilling apparatus may be constructed by using an ordinary tin teapot, a wide-mouthed bottle, and a short piece of rubber tubing. Put the bottle in a pan of cracked ice, or ice-water, and stand the teapot over an alcohol lamp. Fasten one end of the rubber tubing on to the spout of the teapot, and put the other end down into the bottle. Put the liquid to be distilled into the teapot, and light the alcohol lamp. When the liquid boils, the vapor will pass into the cold bottle, and be condensed.

Try this distilling process with water first. The result will be what is known as "distilled water," which is free from all impurities, and is largely used by chemists and druggists.

9. Distil some beer, which is usually rated at four per cent alcohol. Test the product, either by burning on a plate, or heating in a retort and burning the vapor. The first few teaspoonfuls are the strongest, and will probably burn on a plate.

10. By this process of distillation strong liquors are made from weaker ones. Distilling beer and adding certain flavoring substances produces gin,

which is usually about thirty-five per cent alcohol. The strongest alcohol is obtained by repeated distillations.

Make brandy by distilling port wine and adding a little burnt sugar or caramel. In the same way make apple brandy by distilling cider, and peach brandy by distilling fermented peach juice, adding burnt sugar to give the brandy color. Test each of these by burning on a plate if strong enough; if not, by heating in the testing flask or retort.

11. Alcohol is not found in nature. It makes its appearance only when fermentation takes place. Test perfectly sweet cider, fresh grape-juice, fresh fruit juices both sweet and sour, and boiled or canned fruit juices, to prove that there is no alcohol in them. Use all methods of testing, — burning on a plate, heating in the retort, and distilling.

12. To show the effect of alcohol on albumen, put the white of an egg into a glass, and pour some alcohol over it. In a short time the egg will become hardened. The greedy alcohol has seized the water in the albumen and has cooked it. We must remember that the blood, brain, and tissues of the body all contain albumen in large quantities.

13. Put a piece of raw beef in some alcohol, and let it stand a few days. The meat will harden and shrink because the alcohol has drawn the water from the fibres and coagulated the albumen.

14. To show the effect of alcohol on the blood corpuscles, prick the finger and secure a drop of blood. Examine it with a powerful microscope, and study

the shape and arrangement of the corpuscles. Add a drop of alcohol, and carefully note the different appearance. The alcohol has coagulated the albumen of the corpuscles.

15. Procure from a butcher a little brain matter. Pour some alcohol over it, and it soon hardens, because the alcohol has extracted the water.

16. A very pretty experiment, but one that must be handled with extreme care, is the testing of the strength of alcohol with gunpowder. This was the method used in earlier times: Spread a little gunpowder (about one-fourth teaspoonful) on a plate, and pour a little gin over it (some of the alcohol that has been previously distilled can be used). Set fire to it. If it is not very strong, there will be enough water left after the alcohol has burned away to keep the powder from exploding. Distil the gin or weak alcohol, and try again. Continue the distilling and testing till an alcohol is obtained that is strong enough to explode the powder when it burns. This alcohol will be what is known as "proof."

* * *

TITLES FOR TEMPERANCE PAPERS.

(Many of these have been taken from temperance papers, programmes, books, tracts, etc. For materials, see the list of publications at the end of the book.)

SHAKESPEARE asks, "What's in a name?" and we have been content to agree with him that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." But

it is true, nevertheless, that a paper with an attractive name will secure attention and rouse interest far better than one with an ordinary, commonplace title.

1. Alcohol : Its Power of Clinging to Its Victim.
2. The Great Instrument of Vice.
3. The Giant Opponent to Moral Reformation.
4. Water the All-Sufficient Beverage of Man.
5. Chemical Composition of Alcoholic Drinks.
6. The Alleged Virtues of Liquor.
7. Alcohol: the Great Disease-Producer.
8. Alcohol: the Deadly Foe of Mankind.
9. The Temperance Moral of Arctic Expeditions.
10. Alcohol: *Aqua Vitae* or *Aqua Mortis?*
11. Childhood and Youth of the Temperance Reform.
12. The Woman's Crusade.
13. Moderate Drinking Weighed in the Balances of Experience and Found Wanting.
14. Alcohol: Its Place and Power.
15. The Use and Abuse of Alcohol.
16. Alexis St. Martin : Scientific Faith Becomes Sight.
17. Alcohol Unmasked and Convicted.
18. The Temperance Reformation.
19. Abstinence for One's Own Sake.

"If you are fond of wine, you ought to abstain for your own sake." — FARRAR.

20. Abstinence for the Sake of Others.

"If you are not fond of wine, you ought to abstain for the sake of others." — FARRAR.

21. Paul's Rules Concerning Abstinence.

22. The Drink Demon.
23. Pen Pictures of Life-Long Abstainers.
24. Influence of Alcohol on the Human Race.
25. The Great Poverty-Producer.
26. The Mother of Crimes.
27. Danger Signals.
28. Alcohol: Its Greed for Water.
29. Wine a Mocker.
30. The Faithful Servant of Our Arch-Enemy.
31. Alcohol: a Great Deceiver of Mankind.
32. A Chapter of Woes.
33. The Curse in the Cup.
34. The Curse of Africa.
35. Our Battle with the Drink-Demon.
36. Alcohol the Source of Poverty, Crime, Disease, and Death.
37. The Fatal Power of Fire-Water.
38. Behold What Rum Hath Wrought!
39. Cider or not Cider — That is the Question.
40. The Only Safe Way — "Touch not, Taste not, Handle not."
41. A Great Life-Destroyer.
42. The Drink Demon's Work in Our Land.
43. The "Old Oaken Bucket" or the "Little Brown Jug" — Which?
44. The Safety of the Never-Beginners.
45. The Footprints of the Arch-Fiend, Alcohol.
46. Autobiography of Alcohol.
47. Rum, the Workingman's Worst Enemy.
48. The Serpent in the Glass.
49. Social Drinking.

50. The Chains Forged by Alcohol.
51. The Moderate Drinker — A Slave or a Free Man?
52. Fruits of the Liquor Traffic.
53. Total Abstinence a Duty and a Gain.
54. The Power of Woman's Influence.
55. A Cloud of Witnesses to the Deadly Power of Drink.
56. A Nation's Greatest Danger — Grapė-Juice or Grape-Shot?
57. Have We a King in America?
58. How Drink Curses a Nation.
59. Death in the Cup.
60. The Liquor Traffic and Its Fruits.
61. A Short Line to Destruction.
62. Dangerous Beverages.
63. Some Ugly Facts.
64. The Mocking Genius of the Winecup.
65. Rum a Robber.
66. Alcohol in the Kitchen.
67. The Agent of Our Adversary.
68. A Monster Evil in the Land.
69. Some Celebrated Total Abstainers.
70. An Enemy Hard to Conquer.
71. The Home Side of the Temperance Question.
72. Intemperance from a Business Standpoint.
73. Perverting God's Good Gifts.
74. The Saloon an Opposer of Civilization.
75. The Sacrifice of Children to the Drink Demon.
76. The Blindness of Moderate Drinkers.
77. What Shall We Drink?

78. A Crusade against the Liquor Traffic.
79. What the Beer-Drinker Gets in Return for His Money.
80. The Slavery of the Drink Habit.
81. The Viper in the First Glass.
82. Cider, Satan's Trap for the Children.
83. The Liquor Traffic and Foreign Missions.
84. Human Life Sacrificed to the Drink Demon.
85. Can You Afford to Drink?
86. Temperance in the Home.
87. Alcohol and the Pocket-Book.
88. The Conflict between Man and Alcohol.
89. The Home-Destroyer.
90. Alcohol: The Ally of Evil.
91. What the Nation Loses by the Drink Traffic.
92. Alcohol: the Enemy of the Gospel.
93. How the Liquor Traffic Hinders the Spread of the Gospel.
94. Our Liquor Foe an Old Foe.
95. Recruiting Stations for Prisons, Poor-Houses, Insane Asylums, and Drunkards' Graves.
96. Temperance Testimonies of Many Travellers.
97. Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance.
98. The Washingtonian Movement.
99. The Story of the Blue Ribbon.[a]
100. The Great Social Change in the Nineteenth Century.[a]
101. Drinking among the Ancients.[b]
102. Drink Customs of the Nations.
103. Ancient Traditions of Alcohol.[b]
104. Drinking a Sin *Per Se*.

105. Direct and Indirect Cost of the Liquor Traffic.
106. Alcohol under the Ban of the Church.
107. The History of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
108. Great Temperance Revivals.
109. The Power of Example.
110. Great Lives Extinguished in the Baleful Fires of Alcoholism.
111. The Moral Responsibility of the Moderate Drinker.
112. Putting the Bottle to Our Neighbor's Mouth.
113. A Looking-Glass for the Rumseller.
114. The Blemish of Government, the Shame of Religion, and the Disgrace of Mankind.
115. Ragged Homes, and How to Mend Them.
116. Alcohol against the Bible, and the Bible against Alcohol.
117. Arrows from a Temperance Quiver
118. The Truth about Alcohol.
119. Heroes in the Temperance Strife.
120. What shall We do for the Drunkard?
121. Bacchus Dethroned.
122. The Relation between Drink and Crime.
123. A Brief Epitome of Temperance in the Nineteenth Century.
124. Drinking and Positions of Trust.
125. A Bitter Cry from Desolate Homes.

a. See *The Blue Ribbon*.
b. See *The Foundation of Death*.

AN EVENING WITH JOHN B. GOUGH.

"Could I cull a flower from every person whom John B. Gough's life benefited or will benefit, a mountain loftier than the highest Himalayan range would rise to reflect back the purity and grandeur of God." — DR. W. M. TAYLOR.

PROGRAMME.

SCRIPTURE LESSON . . . . . MR. W——
PRAYER . . . . . REV. ——
HYMN.
ROLL-CALL — Quotations from John B. Gough.[a]
SKETCH[b] — . . . . . MR. B——
"The Greatest Leader of the World's Greatest Reform."
VOCAL SOLO — "The Drunkard's Lament."[c]
Written and sung by Gough . . . . MISS D——
SOME ANECDOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS USED BY GOUGH[d] . . . . . Conducted by MISS C——
PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF JOHN B. GOUGH.[e] REV. ——

"Young man, keep your record clean."
GOUGH'S last words.

THE DRUNKARD'S LAMENT.

Words written and sung by John B. Gough.

(AIR. — "LONG, LONG AGO.")

Where are the friends that to me were so dear?
Long, long ago — long ago.
Where are the hopes that my heart used to cheer?
Long, long ago — long ago.

Friends that I loved, in the grave are laid low;
Hopes that I cherished are fled from me now;
I am degraded, for *Rum* was my *foe*,
Long, long ago — long ago.

Sadly my wife bowed her beautiful head,
Long, long ago — long ago.
Oh, how I wept when I knew she was dead!
Long, long ago — long ago.
She was an angel, my love and my guide;
Vainly to save me from ruin she tried;
Poor broken heart! it was well that she died,
Long, long ago — long ago.

Let me look back on the days of my youth —
Long, long ago — long ago.
I was no stranger to virtue and truth,
Long, long ago — long ago.
Oh, for the hopes that were pure as the day!
Oh, for the loves that were purer than they!
Oh, for the hours that I squandered away!
Long, long ago — long ago.

REFERENCES.

a. Temperance Shot and Shell, gives six strong quotations from Gough.

b. See "Sketches of Temperance Workers," p. 31.

c. Gough sang this sad lament in "sweet, plaintive tones that touched the hardest hearts." Music and words can be obtained from the Woman's Temperance Publication Association under the title "The Inebriate's Lament."

d. Have some one select a number of anecdotes, etc., from Gough's writings, and conduct the exercise as in "Sharp-shooting," p. 35. See *Platform Echoes; Sunlight and Shadow; or, Gleanings from My Life Work; Autobiography and Personal Recollections of John B. Gough.*

e. See *Personal Reminiscences of John B. Gough*, by Frances E. Willard; memorial number of the *Union Signal*, April 8, 1886. Perhaps it would be better still to have this number given by some one

who still remembers Gough. There are probably many in every city who have listened to this "prince of platform orators."

* * *

"THE WICKED COMPANY OF THE MAN WONDERFUL IN THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL."[a]

AN ALLEGORY.

PROGRAMME.

SCRIPTURE LESSON . . . . . MR. R——
PRAYER . . . . . REV. ——
HYMN — "We shall do it by and by."[b]

PART I.[c]

THE QUACK DOCTOR.

THE LIBERATION OF AL GOHUL, THE GREAT, MR. S——
MAJORITY REPORT, presented by Dr. Hand and Gulp, *et al.* . . . . . MR. C——
MINORITY REPORT, presented by Madame Science . . . . . MRS. K——
MUSIC — "Where there's Drink, there's Danger."[b]

PART II.[d]

THE SHYSTER — A DECEIVER.

GOHUL IN DISGUISE . . . . . MR. A——
REPORT FOR GOHUL, by Dr. Wiseacre, Prof. Swellhead, Rev. Esau Timeserver, *et al.* . . MISS J——
REPORT AGAINST GOHUL, by Prof. Liebig, Chemist, Dr. Bartholow, John Bell, M.D., *et al.* MR. M——
PIANO SOLO — "W. C. T. U. March Medley."[b]

PART III.[e]

THE THIEF.

GOHUL IN A NEW DISGUISE . . . . . MRS. W——

TESTIMONIES AGAINST GOHUL, by

1. Observation . . . . . MISS R——
2. Chemistry . . . . . PROF. Q——
3. Madame Science . . . . . MRS. K——
4. Medicine . . . . . DR. B——

MUSIC — Quartette, "The Drunkard's Woe." [b]

PART IV.[f]

THE MURDERER.

GOHUL UNMASKED . . . . . MISS F——

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE . . . MR. G——

REPORTS OF

1. Madame Science . . . . . MRS. K——
2. Experience . . . . . MISS H——
3. Heredity . . . . . MRS. N——
4. Economy . . . . . MR. D——
5. Morality (signed by Truthfulness, Charity, and Goodness) . . . . . MISS T——

GOHUL'S STUDY OF THE SITUATION . . MRS. O——

SOLO AND CHORUS — "Some Glad Day." [b]

REFERENCES

a. Four chapters from *The Man Wonderful in the House Beautiful*, by Drs. Chilion B. and Mary Allen.

b. "Drunkard's Woe," see *Bugle Notes*, or Temperance Lesson Leaf No. 50, called "Manifold Woe." "We shall do it by and by," see *Ripples of Song*, or Juvenile Temperance Hymn Card. "Some Glad Day," "Where there's Drink, there's Danger," and "W. C.

T. U. Medley" — Woman's Temperance Publication Association. Other appropriate music can be substituted for these numbers. Effective and appropriate tableaux might be also used between the parts of the programme.

c. Chapter X. Let Mr. S—— read from p. 270 to the "Majority Report," p. 275; also p. 278, the last two paragraphs. Omit the foot-note, p. 276.

d. Chapter XI. Let Mr. A—— read from p. 279 to "Report in Favor of Beer," p. 282. Omit the foot-note, p. 284.

e. Chapter XII. Let Mrs. W—— read from p. 287 to the sentence, "Gohul is a thief," etc., p. 289; also from the paragraph beginning, "These assertions," etc., p. 289, to the paragraph beginning, "Chemistry tells us," etc., p. 290; also the last paragraph on p. 293.

f. Chapter XIII. Let Miss F—— read p. 294 as far as the "Report of the Committee;" also the poem on pp. 305 and 306. Omit p. 307. Have the same person read all three of the reports by "Madame Science."

* * *

A PALAVER ABOUT AFRICA AND THE LIQUOR TRAFIC.

Palaver is the African name for a "big talk."

For directions, see the exercise called "Sharp-shooting," on p. 35. Conduct the palaver in a similar manner. If it could be arranged for the different speakers to give their parts in the right order, *without being called for by number or name*, it would add very much to the effectiveness of the palaver.

* *

1. In the centre of the nave of Westminster Abbey is the grave in which lie the remains of David

Livingstone, carried by his faithful blacks during an eight months' journey to the coast, and identified in England by the marks of the lion's claw upon his arm. On that grave are inscribed the last words he wrote in his diary before he closed his eyes — with none but black faces around him — in his humble hut at Chetamba's village, Ulala. They are: "All I can add in my solitude is, May Heaven's richest blessing come down on every one, American, English, or Turk, who will help to heal this open sore of the world." This open sore was the slave trade. — FARRAR.

* *

2. The old rapacity of the slave trade has been followed by the greedier and more ruinous rapacity of the drink-seller. Our fathers tore from the neck of Africa a yoke of whips; we have subjected the native races to a yoke of scorpions. Our fathers conferred on this vast and helpless continent a most precious boon; we have more than neutralized the boon by the wholesale introduction of an intolerable bane. We have opened the rivers of Africa to commerce, only to pour down them that "raging Phlegethon of alcohol," than which no river of the Inferno is more blood-red or more accursed. — FARRAR.

* *

3. It is my sincere belief that if the slave trade were revived with all its horrors, and Africa could get rid of the white man with the gunpowder and rum which he has introduced, Africa would be a

gainer in happiness by the exchange. — SIR RICHARD BURTON, *discoverer of Tanganyika.*

* *

4. Who are the promoters of this gigantic evil, and the *particeps criminis* in the matter? The answer is easy. There are two sets of individuals implicated in the crime, and each set is wholly to blame. It is a question which should be named first, the rum-selling miscreants who are doing the devil's work, or the statesmen composing the Berlin Conference, who allowed them to do it. On the whole, I think the latter are entitled to the place of honor. — W. T. HORNADAY.

At this congress, held in 1885, America, England, France, and Italy endeavored to shut drink out of the new world in Central Africa. Leopold of Belgium joined with their representatives — Kasson, Malet, Courcy, and Launay — in desiring prohibition; but the liquor dealers of Germany, Holland, and Portugal insisted on free rum in the Congo basin, because it is consecrated to free trade. So the vultures settled down again — this time more boldly — upon the body of Africa, and tore at her vitals even more ravenously. — F. P. NOBLE.

* *

5. The African has neither the stamina nor the will to withstand brandy, gin, and rum. If he drinks them once, an appetite forms itself, which he is as powerless to kill as the prince who permitted Satan

to kiss him on the shoulders was to tear away the serpents that grew out of his body where the fiend's lips touched human flesh. The poison of distilled spirits, with the deadliness of the climate and the vices of heathenism, destroys body and soul. Nature-peoples must be sober or die. The natural cruelty and blood-thirstiness of the African is kindled by "crazy waters" into the madness of demons. On the Gold Coast drunkenness is so common that it is customary not to visit native officials after dinner. No street preaching is allowed in the evening, for no man dare face the intoxicated multitude. Funerals are horrible with rum and powder, $500 worth being sometimes drunk and burnt. At times a whole village is intoxicated. Many sleep with bottles as pillows, and drink during the night. — F. P. NOBLE.

* *

6. It is not possible to find out just how much liquor goes to Africa. The traders on the spot refer one to the agents in Europe; the agents are perfectly noncommittal. They don't want anybody to know how much they sell, or at what profit. One German house sends to Africa a large steamer every third week filled with gin. On one that I saw there were 50,000 gallons for one town near the mouth of the Niger.

As we steamed into the harbor of Freetown, Sierra Leone, on my way down the coast, my attention was called to a beautiful sailing-vessel lying at one side, with the remark: "That is an American vessel." It

was painted white from stem to stern, and every line and detail was perfect. The "Stars and Stripes" were flying; and when I saw them, and the name, *White Cloud, Boston*, with a swelling heart, caused by pride and affection, I rapturously waved my handkerchief, when my interlocutor said: "Her cargo is rum; that line brings little else." Since then, every American ship I see on the coast costs me a shudder and a feeling of shame so strong that I avoid all mention of them. The descendants of the Puritans sending rum to debauch these poor, ignorant natives! — MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

* *

7. At Sierra I saw great pyramids of demijohns of gin, row upon row of butts of rum and whiskey, piled out-of-doors, besides store after store full of it. At Aforjupa, not long ago, all the seats of the church were gin boxes. I walked through a village near Mpallaballa on the Congo, where the chief's house, and others of the better houses, had for foundations gin bottles, with their necks driven into the ground; and farther north on the coast, garden beds and walks are very frequently bordered with them. — MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

* *

8. From Boston, Liverpool, Hamburg, and Holland flow these streams of liquid damnation. Since 1882 (this was written in 1894) at least one hundred million gallons of spirits have flowed into Africa.

The gauge of wealth is the amount of liquor the village can afford to drink. — F. P. NOBLE.

* *

9. As you travel through some of the interior country, your eyes rest upon miles and miles of land well cultivated; and as you stand at Lagos you can see fleets of canoes laden with casks of palm-oil, nuts, and other produce. But when they are returning home, what do they carry with them? Very few pieces of cloth; every one of them is laden with rum and gin. We give Europe palm-oil and many other useful things; but what does she give us in return? This vile stuff; this spirit which sends our people drunken and mad. — REV. JAMES JOHNSON, *a distinguished native*.

* *

10. European traders force drink upon the natives and the native traders contrary to their will. One European trader said to another in my hearing, "Down my way the niggers are getting so impudent they don't want to take what you offer them in trade; they want to choose." Said the other trader, "What do they want?" — "Oh, clothes, and salt, and money! Think of that! They want *money*, and they don't want rum!"

The following incident was related to me by one of the missionaries at Duke Town, Old Calabar: A chief of one of the towns up the river had been trained in the mission school, but had not been converted. He returned to his village, married, and be-

came a trader. Afterwards he was converted and wished to join the church. Among the questions asked was this, "Are you willing to sign a total abstinence pledge?" He was willing, and signed it. Next this question was put, "Will you give up trading in drink?" This caused some hesitation, as it would interfere with his profits to a very considerable extent; but this was also promised. Not long after he had a boat-load of palm-oil and kernels to send to Duke Town. He charged the clerk not to take any drink in payment; but the trader said he *must* take one cask, and finding remonstrances in vain, the clerk consented to receive the cask on board the boat. The chief went down the river to exchange the drink for other goods, but the trader refused to do so. The chief poured the rum into the river, threw the empty cask after it, and returned home. — Mary Clement Leavitt.

* *

11. Gin is used as currency. Gin and rum are also largely consumed as grog by our native workmen. We dilute both largely, but we are compelled to serve it out morning and evening. A stoppage of this would be followed by a cessation of work. It is "custom;" custom is despotic, and we are too weak and too new in the country to rebel against custom. Every visitor to our camp on this part of the Congo (the lower), if he has a palaver with us, must first receive a small glass of gin or rum. The chief receives a bottleful, which he distributes, tea-

spoonful by teaspoonful, among his followers. This is the Lower Congo idea of "an all-around drink." — HENRY M. STANLEY.

* *

12. The African liquor traffic is the upas-tree of commerce. Within its poison-area no other trade or industry can grow. In any African community drink finds ready sale, even when it is first introduced. The trade in which gin is the medium of barter must grow one hundred times faster than where cotton is currency; but a commerce beginning with gin must end with gin, for every bottle of spirits drives out a bale of goods. Industry cannot thrive, and in its absence there can be no development of natural resources. One trader says himself: "The traffic has so debased them that they neglect comfort. There is no thought of providing regularly and systematically for themselves and dependents; of cultivating palm-trees or collecting and shelling palm-nuts for the market: of proper systems of agriculture: no desire of acquiring wealth; no home and no care of domestic business. It will be a great gain to commerce if the liquor traffic is eradicated." — F. P. NOBLE.

* *

13. If the natives take to drinking brandy, the craving for it soon becomes uncontrollable. In a short time all their cattle are sold for the purpose of buying brandy; they then become thieves, sinking to even deeper depths; lose health and strength, and

miserably die. The drink traffic in South Africa means death and ruin to the natives. In 1883 it was officially reported that in two months one hundred and six natives had been killed by brandy-drinking. How many daily pine away and die under this curse, all over South Africa, of which no human record is kept! — Rev. N. J. Hofmeyer.

* *

14. Through the wounds inflicted by the twin demons of Moslem slaving and Christian rum-selling, Africa is bleeding out her life blood at every pore. — F. P. Noble.

The death of the negro race is only a question of a few years. I would rather my countrymen were in slavery and hard worked, but drink kept away. — Rev. James Johnson.

* *

15. In the Congo Free State, the battle will be between the Bible and the bottle. — F. P. Noble.

* *

16. Every ship that takes missionaries to Africa carries enough poisonous rum and gin to offset in evil the good effect of one thousand missionaries. Since the opening of the Congo region enormous quantities of this stuff — so vile that there is no market for it in any civilized country — have been shipped to the savages. — *New York Times*.

The steamer on which we came brought apparatus

to establish a manufactory of brandy. They will soon have seven hundred barrels of the poison ready for sale. — A MISSIONARY IN AFRICA.

For any African who is influenced for good by Christianity, a thousand are driven into deeper degradation by the gin trade. — JOSEPH THOMPSON, F.R.G.S.

Were it not for this import of spirits, native church-members now reckoned at only one hundred and fifty thousand would number a million or more. — F. P. NOBLE.

* *

17. One aggravation of our national guilt in this matter is the fact that even these helpless races have found a voice to express their entreaty that they may be delivered from an alien curse, inflicted by a contact which they did not seek and which is destroying them. In 1883 the natives of the diamond fields implored Parliament to have public-houses removed from them a distance of six miles, and their petition was cruelly rejected. — FARRAR.

Khama, the King of the Bamangwatos, had passed a law that no liquor should be sold in his territory, under heavy penalty, and also that no trader having liquor in his possession for sale should enter his kingdom, or even be permitted to pass through any portion of it. Along came an English trader, Mr. "X," who smuggled several casks of alcohol into the territory. Being detected, "X" was ordered out of the country. After trekking a short distance, he buried his alcohol, returned, "lied atrociously" to

the king about it, and afterwards sold it to the king's subjects. His perfidy was discovered and he fled; but the king's soldiers hunted him down. "X" was fined £100 for breaking the law, and formally expelled from the territory as a dangerous character.

What a pitiful spectacle is this, of an ignorant African savage struggling with intelligent European Christians (!) to save his people from the horrors of intemperance, a vice thrust upon him by civilization. — W. T. HORNADAY.

* *

18. Listen to the tragic story of Madagascar. In 1800 the Malagasy were a nation of idolaters; now they are a nation of Christians. Unhappily Mauritius became a sugar-producing colony, and rum was made from the refuse of the sugar-mills. What was to be done with it? It was not good enough for the European markets, and Madagascar "was made the receptacle for the damaged spirit of the colony." They received the curse in their simplicity, and it produced frightful havoc. "The crime of the island rose in one short year by leaps and bounds to a height too fearful to record." The native government was seized with consternation, and the able and courageous king, Radama I., paid the duty and ordered every cask of rum to be staved in on the shore, except those that went to the government stores. The merchants of Mauritius complained; the English officers interfered; and from that

day the "cursed stuff" has had free course, and deluged the land with misery and crime.

* *

19. If Islam and Arab influence advance with the sword in one hand and the Koran in the other, Christianity and European influence go to Ethiopia, as she stretches out her hands to God, with the Bible in one hand and rifle or rum-bottle in the other. We see ourselves in our proclamations, but Africans see us in our acts. We think of Islam as inseparable from slave trade; the open-eyed and quick-witted Africans think Christianity the slave of commerce and the rum trade. We decry and try to stamp out their slave trade; we fail to choke our liquor traffic. Yet this is more blood-guilty than that. So the native says: Christians are hypocrites. Missionaries are but brothers of traders. I prefer to remain uncivilized. Tall hats and new rum have attractions, but it is better to stay black and bareheaded and pagan and even sober than to wear "stove-pipes" and get drunk and be "done brown" by Bible-reading pale-faces. — F. P. NOBLE.

* *

20. We beg of you to send us more Gospel and less rum. — UGALLA, *a Congo native.*

* *

For these references and a storehouse of other material on the subject see *Africa and the Drink-Trade*, by Farrar: *Free Rum on the Congo*, W. T. Hornaday; *The Liquor Traffic in Western Africa*, Mary Clement Leavitt; *Liquor on the Congo*, Henry M. Stanley; *Christendom's Rum-Trade with Africa*, Frederic Perry Noble, in *Missionary Review of the World*, p. 412, June, 1894.

A LESSON IN TEMPERANCE HISTORY.

PROGRAMME.

SCRIPTURE LESSON. PRAYER.

HYMN — "Faith is the Victory."

PAPER — "Drink Customs Among the Ancients." [a]
MISS C——

PAPER — "The Great Social Change in the Nineteenth Century" [b] . . . . . MR. W——

MUSIC — "There's a Better Time A-coming." [c]

THREE-MINUTE TALKS. [d]

TOPIC — "Some Factors of the Great Social Change."
Conducted by DR. G——

1. "The Temperance Shot that Echoed Round the World" [e] . . . . . MR. B——
2. Lyman Beecher's "Six Lectures" [f] . . MISS K——
3. The "Moral Suasion Crusade" [g] . . . PROF. J——
4. Father Mathew, Temperance Apostle [h] . MISS S——
5. "The Greatest Reformer of the World's Greatest Reform" [i] . . . . . DR. M——
6. "A Ribbon of Blue" (*Num.* 15: 37–39) [j] MISS C——
7. The Woman's Crusade [k] . . . . . MRS. S——
8. A "Bow of White Ribbon" [l] . . . . MRS. A——

ORIGINAL POEM [m] (or Story), "A Spoiled Thanksgiving, [n] or, The Need of a Greater Social Change" . . . . . MISS F——

HYMN — "Dare to Be a Daniel."

REFERENCES.

a. Axel Gustafson's *Foundation of Death*.

b. *The Blue Ribbon*, by Kimball.

c. Song Leaflet, W. C. T. U.

d. "Two-Minute Talks," p. 64.

e. See Dr. Benjamin Rush, "Sketches of Noted Temperance Workers," p. 31.

f. See Lyman Beecher, *Encyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition*.

g. See "The Washingtonian Movement," *Encyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition*.

h. "Sketches of Noted Temperance Workers," p. 31.

i. John B. Gough. See "Sketches of Noted Temperance Workers," p. 31.

j. Murphy Movement. See *The Blue Ribbon*.

k. The Woman's Crusade. See *Memories of the Crusade; Encyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition; The Story of the Crusade*.

l. Badge of the W. C. T. U. For history of it, see *Encyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition; Do Everything*, by Frances E. Willard.

m. See "Original Stories and Poems," p. 67.

n. The title of a very striking temperance picture, drawn by Alice Barber Stevens, in *Harper's Weekly*, Nov. 28, 1896. If the story or poem is written from the picture, it would add to the interest to display it at the meeting.

* * *

ALCOHOL UNMASKED.

"The worst thing ever put in drink is alcohol."

DR. JANEWAY.

PROGRAMME.

SCRIPTURE LESSON. PRAYER.

VOCAL SOLO.

TRADITIONS ABOUT ALCOHOL[a] . . . . MISS A— —

A HALF-HOUR WITH THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.[b]

PROF. B——

"King Alcohol has many forms
By which he catches men;
He is a beast of many horns,
And ever thus has been.
There are rum and gin and beer and wine,
And brandy of logwood hue;
And these with other fiends combined,
Will make any man look blue."[c]

VOCAL SOLO — "Where there's Drink there's Danger"[d] . . . . . MRS. O——

QUIZ ON ALCOHOL[e] . . . Conducted by DR. S——

RECITATION — Cold Water — "The Royal Guest of Man Wonderful in the House Beautiful."[f]

MISS T——

REFERENCES.

a. "Traditions about Alcohol," p. 68.

b. "Simple Experiments with Alcohol," p. 69. Select about a dozen experiments to show that alcohol is alcohol wherever we find it, — in cider, beer, wine, whiskey, medicines, etc.

c. The first verse of a quaint temperance song, composed by Jesse Hutchinson. It was first sung by the famous Hutchinson family in the old Deacon Giles distillery at Salem, after it had been converted into a temperance hall.

d. Song Leaflet, W. C. T. U.

e. "Quiz on Alcohol," p. 57.

f. See the chapter called "The Royal Guest," in the book, *The Man Wonderful in the House Beautiful.*

AN EVENING WITH THE W. C. T. U.

"But for temperance associations we should be immersed in such an ocean of immorality, violence, and sin as would make this country uninhabitable." — LORD SHAFTESBURY.

PROGRAMME.

SCRIPTURE LESSON — Crusade Psalm.[a]

PRAYER.

HYMN — "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

ALL ABOUT THE W. C. T. U. — A Catechism.[b]
Conducted by MISS C——

SKETCH[c] . . . . . MISS M——
"The Best Loved Woman in America."

READING — "The Daughter's Sacrifice"[d] MISS W——

THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES OF WHITE RIBBON LEADERS.[e]
Conducted by MRS. K——

"AROUND THE WORLD THE RIBBON WHITE IS TWINED."[f]
MISS T——

MUSIC — "Some Glad Day."[g]

REFERENCES.

a. Ps. 146. For the story about the psalm see the article "Crusade," in *Encyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition.*

b. See "Annual Leaflet of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union," published by the W. T. P. A., The Temple, Chicago. This contains a great quantity of material in the form of a catechism. In using it, it must be much shortened. See also *Do Everything*, by F. E. Willard.

c. See "Sketches of Noted Temperance Workers," p. 31.

d. In *Readings and Recitations*, No. 8, by Miss L. Penny.

e. Selections from *Thumb-Nail Sketches of White Ribbon Women.*

f. Original poem, or prose article, about the work of the W. C. T. U. in foreign lands.

g. Song Leaflets, W. C. T. U.

WANTED! A PICTURE.

(This item and the one following would be useful in the advertisement column of a Temperance Budget.)

Canon Farrar writes thus: —

"Many years ago, in Mr. Ruskin's house at Denmark Hill, I was sitting at lunch opposite to Turner's magnificent and awful picture of the slave-ship. I could think of nothing else, as I gazed spellbound at those waves incarnadined with sunset, and horrible with the scene of murder. And as I was trying to take in the full awfulness of the moral protest which the picture embodied, 'Yes,' said Mr. Ruskin, 'that is Turner's sermon against the slave-trade.'"

Is no artist great enough to preach such a sermon against the worse, because more plausible, more seductive, more creeping, and more destroying shamefulness of the drink traffic, which inevitably involves, not only the demoralization, but even the sure, if slow extinction of native races?

* * *

WANTED! A STORY.

A correspondent of the *Outlook* relates the following interview with Mrs. Stowe: —

"A number of years ago I called upon Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe to talk to her in regard to the temperance cause. I felt that nothing but a thrilling story such as *Uncle Tom's Cabin* would awaken a strong

and absorbing interest. When I told her how I felt in regard to it, and that she was the only one among our writers who had the ability or the genius to portray the evils of intemperance in such a way as to produce the desired result, a look of intense sadness came over her face. She said that she 'could not attempt such a work, — it would be too sad. There was a bright side to slavery, — there were kind masters sometimes, and happy slaves, — but there could be no bright side to intemperance.' She said that 'even the fun and frolic of young men when but slightly under the influence of strong drink was painful to her, knowing to what it might lead.' 'When she wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* she could have a change occasionally; after writing the trying scenes she could change to the humorous or cheerful aspect, but in a story on the "drink problem" it would be all dark.'"

LIST OF BOOKS,

LEAFLETS, MAGAZINES, MUSIC, ETC.

TO WHICH REFERENCE HAS BEEN MADE.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND PUBLICATION HOUSE.

	PRICE
Temperance Cyclopædia. By Rev. Wm. Reid	$2.50
Temperance Physiology. Guthrie. Paper	.30
Cloth	.60
Temperance Shot and Shell. Paper	.25
Cloth	.50
Alcohol and Science. Hargreaves. Paper	.50
Cloth	1.50
Ten Lectures on Alcohol. Richardson. Paper	.50
Cloth	1.00
Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. Hunt. Paper	.25
Cloth	.60
Text Book of Temperance. Lees. Paper	.50
Cloth	1.25
Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. Paper	.25
Cloth	.50
Dr. Richardson's Lesson Book. Paper	.50
Alcohol: Its Nature and Effects. Story	.75
Temperance Hand Book for Speakers and Workers. Paper	50
Cloth	1.00
Brief Note for Temperance Teachers. Richardson. Paper	.25
Cloth	.50
Our Wasted Resources. Hargreaves. Paper	.50
Cloth	1.25

Bugle Notes for the Temperance Army (Song Book) . .35
Ripples of Song. Paper 15
Board 20
Temperance Lesson Leaf No. 50. "Manifold Woe."
per 100, .50
Juvenile Temperance Hymn Card . . . . . per 100, .75
Chart. "The Great Drink Waste." White paper, 22 x 28 inches 10
White muslin 25
Temperance Lesson Leaves . . . . . per 100, .50
The Sunday-School Temperance Catechism. By Julia Colman . . . . . each, .05
per doz., .60
Bible Temperance Lesson Leaves. F. N. Peloubet, D.D.
No. 26. "Defiling the Temple of God." . per 100, .50
No. 27. "The Interpreter's House" . . . per 100, .50
No. 28. "The Demons of the Cup" . . . per 100, .50
"Jamaica Ginger" . . . . . per 1,000, 1.00
"The Students' Trick" . . . . . per 100, .28
"Ross, the Arctic Explorer" . . . . . per 100, .28
"Alcohol and Cold" . . . . . per 1,000, 2.25
"Alcohol in Root Beer" . . . . . per 1,000, 1.30
"The Root Beer Fraud" . . . . . per 1,000, 1.30
"Make Your Record Clean" . . . . . per 1,000, 2.00
"The Champion Sledger" . . . . . per 100, .28
"Farmer Jonathan's Decision on the Cider Question" . .01
"Why not Drink Cider?" 01
Africa and the Drink Trade. Farrar 10
A Tour Round the World with the Temperance Brownies. Mrs. W. F. Crafts 10
One Hundred Years of Temperance . . . . . .
Temperance in All Nations. Two volumes . . each, 2.50
One volume edition on thin paper 2.00
Readings and Recitations. No. 8. By Miss L. Penny.
Paper 25
Cloth 60

Temperance Responsive Exercises . . . . . per 100, .05
Free Rum on the Congo. Hornaday 10

Send for a catalogue of publications.

Address:
NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY PUB. HOUSE.
58 READE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLICATION ASSOCIATION.

Glimpses of Fifty Years (Miss Willard's Autobiography)
Cloth $2.25
Thumb-Nail Sketches of White Ribbon Women. Paper, .50
Cloth 1.00
Bible Temperance Studies. Paper 40
Cloth 75
Round the World with the White Ribbon 10
The White Ribbon Hymnal 35
"Song Leaflets" . . . . . per 100, .15
"Some Glad Day;" "The Inebriate's Lament;" and "Where there's Drink there's Danger" . per 100, .15
"W. C. T. U. March Medley" 50
"Bible Readings" . . . . . each, .01
"Turn on the Light" 01
"Freedom or Slavery" . . . . . per 100, .15
"A $200,000 Glass of Beer" . . . . . per 100, .15
"Is it Nothing to You?" / "Which Shall it Be?" } one leaflet 01
"The Law of Habit" 01
"What it Costs" 01
"The Drinker's Thermometer" 02
"How a Smoker Got a Home" . . . . . per 100, .15
"The Story of the Crusade" 02
"The Liquor Traffic and Foreign Missions" . per 100, .30
"The Liquor Traffic in Western Africa" 05
Liquor on the Congo. Henry M. Stanley . . per 100, .15

Do Everything. Frances E. Willard 35
Union Signal, weekly paper . . . . . per annum, 1.00

Send for a catalogue of publications.

Address:

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUB. ASSO.,
THE TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.

"Colors of Flames," with experiments . . . per 100, $ .35
"Our Chemical Experiments to Illustrate Temperance Teaching" 05
The Temperance Hand Book for Speakers and Workers. Paper 50
Cloth 1.00
"The Little Detective" (Testing apparatus) 2.00
Chemist's Retort for Distillation 1.00
Test-tubes, 10 cts. each; 2 for 15 cts.; 3 for 20 cts.

Send for a catalogue of temperance literature and supplies of all kinds.

Address:

MISS JULIA COLMAN,
47 BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fifty Years Ago. Walter Besant. $2.50. Harper Brothers, New York.

The Blue Ribbon. Kimball. This book is out of print, but may be found in many libraries.

The Foundation of Death. Axel Gustafson. $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

Encyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition. $3.50. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

The Temperance Century. Crafts. Paper, 35 cts. Cloth, 75 cts. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

Platform Echoes. Gough. $3.25. A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn.

Autobiography and Personal Recollections of John B. Gough. $4.00. Bill, Nichols & Co., Springfield, Mass.

Memories of the Crusade. Mother Stewart. $2.00. William G. Hubbard & Co., Cleveland, O.

How to Keep Well. Blaisdell. 55 cts. Ginn & Co., Boston.

Scientific Temperance Bulletin. 15 cts. Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, Mansfield, O.

The Man Wonderful in the House Beautiful. Drs. Chilion B. and Mary Allen. This book is out of print, but may be found in many libraries.